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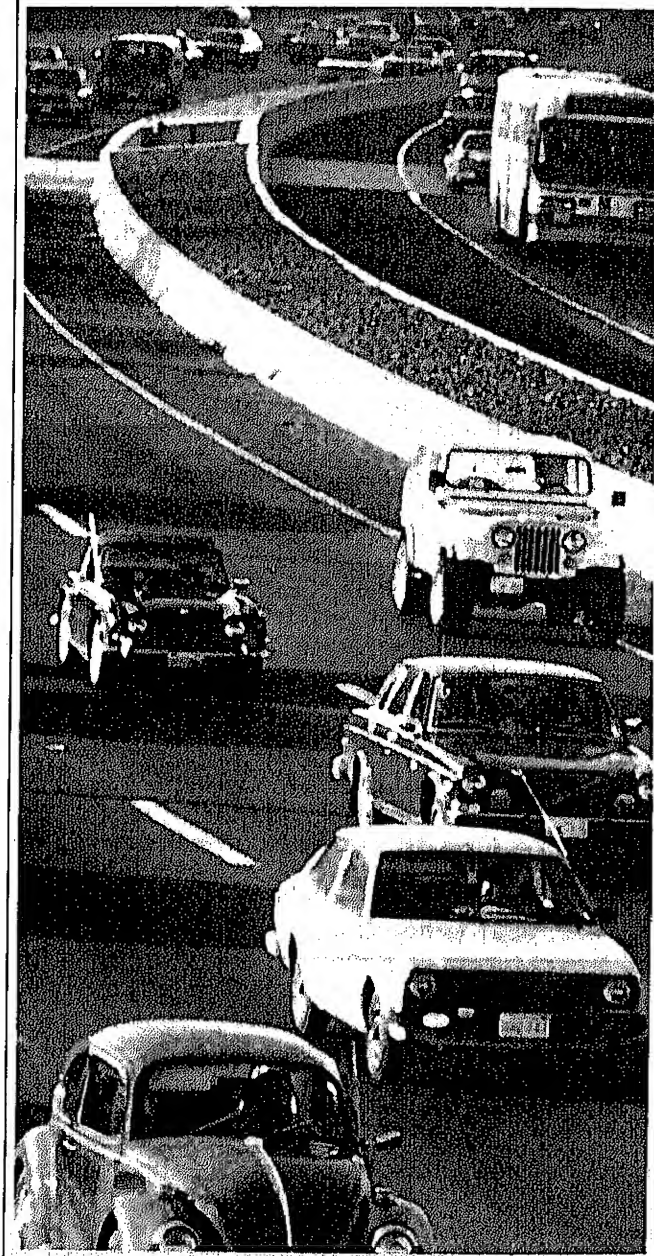
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Petroleum Supply Summary

Average Volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	December			Cumulative January Through December		
	1984	1983	% Change	1984	1983	% Change
Products Supplied						
Motor Gasoline	6.8	6.8	- 1.0	6.7	6.6	1.4
Distillate Fuel Oil	3.0	3.4	- 10.0	2.9	2.7	6.4
Residual Fuel Oil	1.3	1.6	- 20.0	1.4	1.4	- 3.4
Other Products	5.0	4.9	1.4	4.8	4.5	7.2
Total	16.1	16.7	- 3.9	15.8	15.2	3.5
Crude Inputs to Refineries	11.9	11.2	6.1	12.1	11.7	3.3
Production						
Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Other ¹	10.5	10.0	5.3	10.4	10.3	1.3
Imports						
Crude Oil ²	3.1	3.0	2.7	3.2	3.1	4.1
SPR	0.2	0.2	11.9	0.2	0.2	- 16.2
Products	1.7	1.8	- 6.9	2.0	1.7	14.5
Total	5.0	5.0	- 0.4	5.4	5.1	6.7
Exports						
Crude Oil	0.2	0.1	112.6	0.2	0.2	11.6
Products	0.7	0.5	19.9	0.5	0.6	- 8.2
Total	0.9	0.6	33.6	0.7	0.7	- 3.9
Stock Withdrawal						
Crude Oil ²	0.1	- 0.1	—	(s)	(s)	—
Products	0.6	2.1	—	- 0.1	0.2	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil						
SPR	450	379	18.7			
Other	342	344	- 0.5			
Total	792	723	9.6			
Products						
Motor Gasoline ³	240	222	7.7			
Distillate Fuel Oil	161	140	15.1			
Residual Fuel Oil	53	49	8.5			
Other	297	319	- 7.1			
Total	750	731	2.7			
Total Crude Oil and Products	1,542	1,454	6.1			

1 Includes alcohol and other hydrocarbon liquids.

2 Excludes Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

3 Including blending components.

(s) = Less than 0.05 million barrels per day.

NOTE: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. December 1984 data are estimates based on weekly data, except for exports, NGL production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol which are November 1984 monthly values. Totals may not be equal to sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1984.

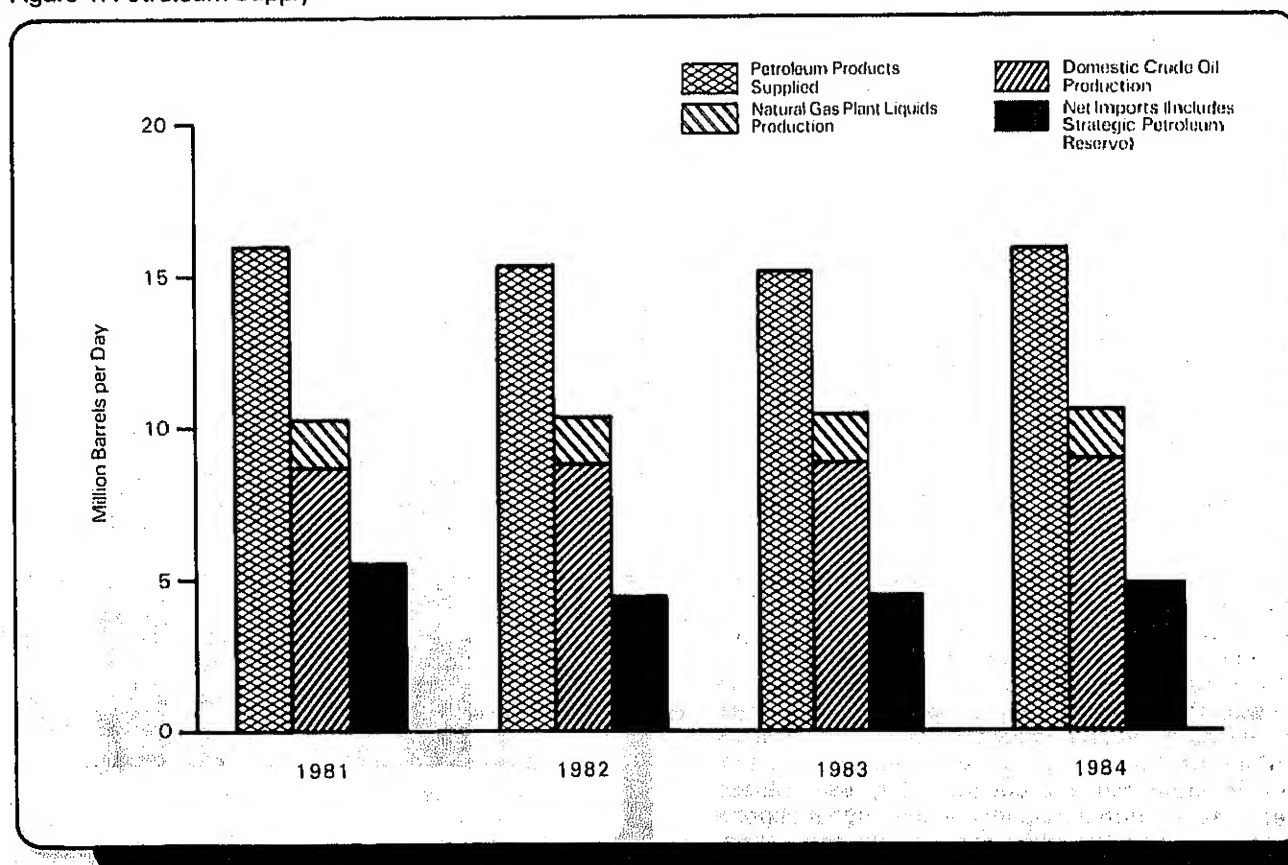
U.S. Petroleum Developments: 1984

Petroleum consumption in the United States increased in 1984 for the first time since 1978. Rapid economic growth during 1984, stable crude oil prices, and a much colder first quarter than in 1983 contributed to the turnaround in petroleum demand. **Net imports of crude oil and petroleum products** were the primary source of supply in meeting the difference between domestic production and increased product demand (see Figure

1). **Stocks of crude oil and petroleum products** were generally lower than during 1983. Seasonal declines in **distillate fuel oil stocks** were seen during the first quarter of this year; however, stock building later in the year raised inventories well above their year-end 1983 levels. **Crude oil prices** remained steady in nominal terms for most of the year (implying a falling real price over the period). As the United Kingdom, Norway, and Nigeria lowered their crude oil prices, the world price of crude oil fell during the final quarter. **Motor gasoline prices** were slightly lower than in 1983, while **heating oil prices** were slightly higher during the first half of the year. Despite continued closings and partial shutdowns at refineries during 1984, the resulting loss of **crude oil distillation capacity** was significantly less than losses in recent years. **Refinery utilization** continued to increase in 1984, as a result of higher gross inputs to crude distillation facilities and lower capacity levels of these facilities. **Rotary rig activity, well completions, and seismic geophysical activity** were above their prior year levels.

NOTE: Unless otherwise referenced, data in this article were taken from the Summary Statistics section of this report, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11); *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981, 1982, and 1983, DOE/EIA-0340, Volumes 1 and 2. All price data are stated in nominal terms (unadjusted for inflation). Where final data were not available, estimates were based on preliminary data.

Figure 1. Petroleum Supply



Note: 1984 data are preliminary

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981, 1982, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11)

Consumption

During 1984, petroleum consumption in the United States (measured as "petroleum products supplied") increased 4 percent over 1983, reversing the 5-year downward trend in consumption. The average consumption of 15.8 million barrels per day was the result of the rate at which the economy grew during 1984, a colder winter than in 1983, and stable petroleum prices. Consumption of all major petroleum products except residual fuel oil was greater than in 1983.

Motor gasoline consumption averaged 6.7 million barrels per day during 1984, 1 percent higher than the average recorded for 1983 (see Table 1). This increase in demand was in response to generally lower prices for motor gasoline during 1984 than in 1983. High primary stock levels and record imports of finished motor gasoline were the major factors contributing to this price drop. However, a portion of this demand was offset by an improved fleet efficiency caused by the high volume of new, more fuel-efficient cars entering the fleet during 1984.

**Table 1. Products Supplied Summary
(Million Barrels per Day)**

Products Supplied	1981	1982	1983	1984
Motor Gasoline	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.9
Residual Fuel Oil	2.1	1.7	1.4	1.4
Other Products	4.6	4.4	4.5	4.8
Total	16.1	15.3	15.2	15.8

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981, 1982, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11).

Distillate fuel oil consumption in 1984 averaged 2.9 million barrels per day, up 6 percent from 1983 and the highest level since 1980. Strong growth in industrial production and a surge in demand for heating oil during the unusually cold winter were factors in the rise in distillate fuel oil demand. To accommodate this rise, refineries stepped up their production of distillate fuel oil, stock withdrawals were increased, and higher imports of distillate fuel oil were needed.

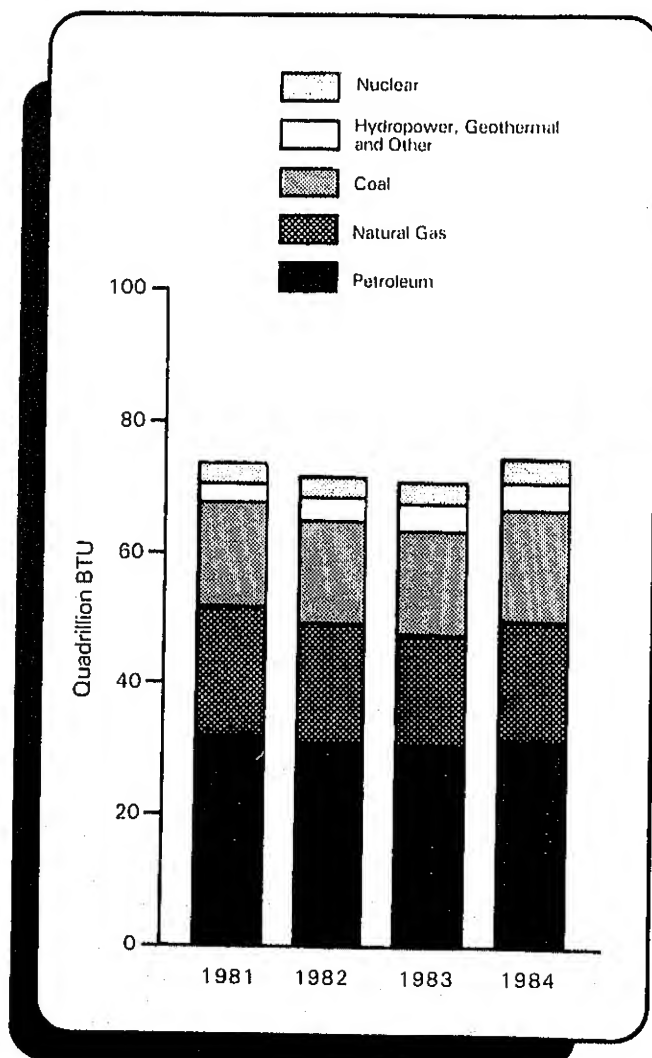
Consumption of residual fuel oil fell 3 percent from the 1983 level, averaging 1.4 million barrels per day during 1984. Although consumption went up moderately during the first quarter of 1984, compared with the same quarter in 1983, overall demand for residual fuel oil has been declining steadily for the past several years. An unusually cold January on the East Coast, where nearly half of all residual fuel oil is used, coupled with an increase in industrial and electric utility use, caused higher consumption during this period. Higher imports were the major source of supply in meeting this short-term increase in demand. However, as temperatures began to moderate by the second quarter, demand fell behind year-earlier levels in each of the last three quarters of 1984.

Consumption of other petroleum products,¹ including liquefied petroleum gases, averaged 4.8 million barrels per day during 1984, up 7 percent from 1983. This increase was also the result of strong economic growth, particularly in the petrochemical industry.

Despite the increase in consumption, petroleum's share of the overall energy market declined in 1984, continuing the downward trend which began in 1979. This decline is related to continued conservation efforts and fuel switching begun during the late 1970's. However, petroleum remained the dominant energy source in the United States during 1984 (see Figure 2).

¹Includes all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil.

Figure 2. Consumption of Energy by Type



Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Monthly Energy Review*, September 1984, DOE/EIA-0035 (84/09); and *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, October 1984, DOE/EIA-0202 (84/4Q).

Refinery Operations

Total operable crude oil distillation capacity of petroleum refineries fell about 360,000 barrels per day during 1984, well below the previous year's drop of more than 700,000 barrels per day (see Table 2). Although the loss of capacity was significantly less, the number of refineries closed during 1984 (see box below) was about

the same as during 1983. New construction and modifications at existing facilities partially offset the effects of these closings. Crude oil inputs to refineries averaged 12.1 million barrels per day during the year, 3 percent above the average for the previous year. Consequently, as inputs rose and operable capacity fell, the refinery utilization rate increased to an average of 76.4 percent for 1984 (see Table 2).

Update on Refinery Closings

As reported in the 1983 *Petroleum Supply Annual*, there were 247 operable refineries in the United States on January 1, 1984. Since that time, the 18 refineries listed below, with a combined operable crude distillation capacity of 415,370 barrels per calendar day and total downstream capacity of 487,500 barrels per stream day, have been shut down. These data reflect closings through December 31, 1984.

Refinery Closings Since January 1, 1984

Refiner	Location	Crude Oil Distillation Capacity	Downstream Capacity	Years in Operation
		barrels per calendar day	barrels per stream day	
Caribou-Four Corners, Inc.	Woods Cross, Utah	8,400	8,200	21
Caribou-Four Corners, Inc.	Farmington, New Mexico	2,200	2,400	19
Celeron Oil & Gas Co.	Merrimontau, Louisiana	11,000		6
Dorchester Refining Co.	Mt. Pleasant, Texas	26,500	38,800	6
ECO Petroleum Inc.	Long Beach, California	0	7,000	8
Eddy Refining Co.	Houston, Texas	3,250		36 +
Hill Petroleum Co.	Krotz Springs, Louisiana	57,400	62,000	7
Marlex Oil & Refining Co.	Los Angeles, California	21,100		7
Mid-Gulf Energy Corp.	Engleside, Texas	39,400	20,000	3
Port Petroleum Inc.	Stonewall, Louisiana	3,200		5
Powerline Oil Co.	Santa Fe Springs, California	44,120	100,100	34
Quintana Petrochem. Co.	Corpus Christi, Texas	33,300	54,000	30
Southern Union Refining Co.	Lovington, New Mexico	36,100	18,500	8
Tesoro Petroleum Corp.	Carrizo Springs, Texas	26,100	3,500	27
Tonkawa Refining Co.	Arnett, Oklahoma	12,000	6,000	16
Tosco Corp.	Bakersfield, California	38,800	80,000	33
Tosco Corp.	Duncan, Oklahoma	47,000	85,000	4
Warrior Asphalt Co.	Holt, Alabama	5,500	2,000	30
Total		415,370	487,500	

Source: Energy Information Administration

Table 2. Refinery Operations
(Million Barrels per Day)

Operations	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985
Crude Oil Input.....	12.5	11.8	11.7	12.1	NA
Gross Input.....	12.8	12.2	11.9	12.2	NA
Operable Capacity ¹	18.6	17.9	16.9	16.1	E 15.8
Refinery Utilization (yearly average).....	68.5	69.8	71.7	76.4	NA

NA = Not applicable

¹Operable crude oil distillation capacity as of January 1.

E = Estimated.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1981, 1982, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340; *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11).

Petroleum Stocks

Total petroleum stocks, excluding the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR), stood at 1,092 million barrels at the end of 1984, about 2 percent above the level of stocks held in inventory at the end of 1983 (see Table 3). Most of this increase occurred in inventories of refined products, which rose almost 3 percent to 750 million barrels. Stocks of crude oil (excluding SPR) decreased slightly, from 344 million barrels at the end of 1983, to 342 million barrels at the end of 1984. Crude oil stocks held in the SPR climbed to 450 million barrels, up nearly 19 percent over the level reported for year-end 1983.

Stocks of distillate fuel oil during 1984 were generally below their comparable 1983 levels, particularly during the first quarter, when large stock withdrawals were needed to meet higher heating oil demand caused by the unusually cold weather. By year-end 1984, stocks were replenished to 161 million barrels, 15 percent above year-end 1983 volumes. Residual fuel oil inventories remained close to prior year levels, but increased 8 percent to 53 million barrels by year's end. Motor gasoline inventories, on the other hand, increased substan-

Table 3. Ending Stocks of Petroleum
(Million Barrels)

Commodity	1983	1984	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
SPR	379	450	18.7
Other	344	342	-0.5
Total	723	792	9.6
Products			
Motor Gasoline	222	240	7.7
Distillate Fuel Oil	140	161	15.1
Residual Fuel Oil	49	53	8.5
Other	319	297	-7.1
Total	731	750	2.7
Total Crude Oil and Products ..	1,454	1,542	6.1

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340 (83/1); *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11).

tially during the spring months, but fell back to normal levels before the end of the summer driving season. The increase in distillate fuel oil production early in 1984 was largely responsible for the relatively high motor gasoline stock levels seen at the beginning of the summer, since motor gasoline is a co-product in the production of distillate fuel oil. By the end of 1984, motor gasoline stocks stood at 240 million barrels, well above the 1983 year-end volume of 222 million barrels.

Imports

Net imports—gross imports including imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) minus exports—of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States

Table 4. Net Imports of Petroleum
(Million Barrels per Day)

Commodity	1983	1984 ¹	Percent Change
Crude Oil			
SPR	0.2	0.2	-16.2
Other	2.9	3.0	3.7
Total	3.2	3.2	2.2
Products			
Residual Fuel Oil	0.5	0.5	-6.8
Motor Gasoline	0.2	0.3	20.3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0.1	0.2	110.0
Other	0.3	0.4	57.0
Total	1.1	1.4	25.9
Total Crude Oil and Products ..	4.3	4.7	8.6

¹Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, *Petroleum Supply Annual*, 1983, DOE/EIA-0340 (83/1); *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, November, 1984, DOE/EIA-0109 (84/11); *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, DOE/EIA-0208 (84/52)(85/01).

increased to 4.7 million barrels per day, 9 percent above the 1983 average (see Table 4). This represents the second consecutive yearly increase in net imports, a reversal of the downward trend between 1977 and 1982. Although net imports from members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) were up over 1983, non-OPEC countries remained the major net suppliers of crude oil and petroleum products to the United States during 1984.

Net crude oil imports, excluding imports for the SPR, were up for the first time since 1979, averaging 3.0 million barrels per day, while crude oil imports for the SPR fell during 1984 to an average of 196,000 barrels per day, down 16 percent from the 234,000 barrels per day averaged during 1983. Net imports of petroleum products averaged 1.4 million barrels per day in 1984, up 26 percent from 1983. Net imports of distillate fuel oil more than doubled, to 0.2 million barrels per day, and accounted for most of this increase. Net imports of residual fuel oil fell 7 percent, to 0.5 million barrels per day, while motor gasoline net imports rose 20 percent, to 0.3 million barrels per day.

Exports of petroleum products fell during 1984 to 528,000 barrels per day, from 575,000 barrels per day during 1983. The largest decline among petroleum product exports was in distillate fuel oil, down 33 percent from 1983.

Production

Domestic crude oil production during 1984 averaged 8.8 million barrels per day—the highest yearly average since 1974, although just slightly above the comparable 1983 average.

U.S. drilling activity during 1984 continued to show improvement over 1983. An average of 2,428 rigs were in operation during 1984, compared to an average of 2,232 in 1983.² Geophysical activity so far this year was nearly 6 percent above the average for the same period in 1983. From a July peak of 529, crews engaged in seismic exploration fell each month, to 493 by November, virtually unchanged from the 495 count reported in November of the previous year.³ Well completions for the first 11 months of this year were above those reported for the same period in 1983. By November, a total of 74,379 wells were drilled, averaging 4,259 feet per well, compared to 68,931 drilled with an average depth of 4,275 feet per well in 1983.⁴

Petroleum Prices

Petroleum prices (in nominal terms) remained stable during most of 1984, despite the uncertainties caused by the threat of a supply disruption from the Persian Gulf and a surge in demand by some major industrialized countries, such as the United States and Japan. At \$28 per barrel at year end, world crude oil prices were only slightly down from their level in December 1983. Inventory drawdowns, increased oil production, and the continuing strength of the dollar relative to other major currencies were the major factors contributing to the downward pressure on crude oil prices.

The composite refiner acquisition cost of crude oil as of November 1984 was \$28.30 per barrel, compared with \$28.85 per barrel in November 1983 (see Table 5).

Average retail prices of motor gasoline were generally below 1983 levels throughout most of 1984. As of November, the average price of motor gasoline was 119.3 cents per gallon, 3 percent below the November 1983 average. Some seasonal variation in the price of gasoline is normal, with higher prices occurring during the summer driving season; however, 1984 saw prices drop nearly 3 cents per gallon during this peak period. High primary stock levels at the beginning of the summer, caused by higher refinery production of distillate fuel oil during the first quarter 1984, and increased imports of finished motor gasoline were the major forces behind this price drop.

Between December 1983 and February 1984, residential heating oil prices jumped nearly 10 percent, from \$1.07 per gallon to \$1.17 per gallon. This rise may be explained by the higher demand for distillate fuel oil in

Table 5. U.S. Average Petroleum Prices

Petroleum Prices	Nov. 1981	Nov. 1982	Nov. 1983	Nov. 1984
(Dollars per Barrel)				
Refiner Acquisition Cost of				
Crude Oil				
Domestic	33.49	31.57	28.76	28.10
Imported	36.21	33.09	29.09	28.74
Composite	34.33	32.07	28.85	28.30
(Cents per Gallon)				
Motor Gasoline				
All types, Retail	135.1	126.8	122.4	119.3
No. 2 Heating Oil, Retail ¹	120.8	121.6	106.0	² 104.9

¹1983 and 1984 prices exclude taxes.

²No. 2 Heating Oil price as of October 1984.

P = Preliminary.

Sources: Energy Information Administration, Form 14, "Refiners' Monthly Cost Report;" Form EIA-9A, "No. 2 Heating Oil Supply/Price Monitoring Report;" Form EIA-782A, "Monthly Petroleum Product Sales Report;" and Form EIA-782B, "Monthly No. 2 Distillate Sales Report." Motor gasoline prices: Bureau of Labor Statistics.

the first quarter of 1984, caused by the abnormally cold early winter weather. However, as inventories were replenished, prices fell each month through August, when the price of residential heating oil was below the comparable 1983 price of \$1.05 per gallon.

Outlook

In contrast to the rapid pace of economic growth and higher demand for petroleum products during 1984, the outlook for 1985 is more moderate. According to the Energy Information Administration's latest *Short-Term Energy Outlook*,⁵ U.S. petroleum demand is projected to fall by about 1 percent between 1984 and 1985 as the economy continues to expand, but at a slower rate. This projection assumes normal weather and continued conservation efforts. Other projections for 1985 are as follows:

- Motor gasoline consumption is expected to decrease slightly (less than 1 percent) in 1985.
- Net petroleum imports, including the SPR, are projected to show only a modest rise (about 2 percent) from 1984.
- Domestic crude oil production is expected to increase to 8.9 million barrels per day in 1985, up from 8.8 million barrels per day during 1984.

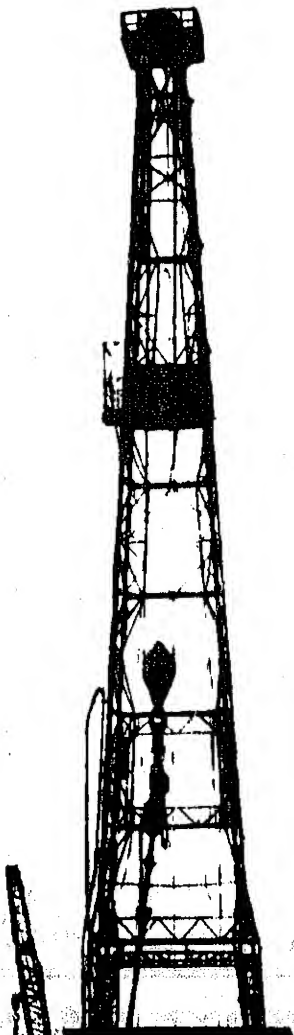
²Hughes Tool Company, *Rotary Rigs Running—By State*, (Houston, Texas: 1983-1984).

³Society of Exploration Geophysicists, "Monthly Seismic Crew Count," November 1984.

⁴American Petroleum Institute, "Monthly Drilling Report," November 1984.

⁵Energy Information Administration, *Short-Term Energy Outlook*, October 1984, DOE/EIA-0202(84/4Q).

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal ²			Ending Stocks ³
		Total Domestic ⁴	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil ⁵	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil ⁵ and Petroleum Products
Thousand Barrels per Day								Million Barrels
1973	Average	10,975	9,208	1,738	11	-146	17,308	1,008
1974	Average	10,498	8,774	1,688	-62	-117	16,653	⁸ 1,074
1975	Average	10,045	8,375	1,633	⁸ -17	⁸ -145	16,322	1,133
1976	Average	9,774	8,132	1,603	-39	96	17,461	1,112
1977	Average	9,913	8,245	1,618	-170	-378	18,431	1,312
1978	Average	10,328	8,707	1,567	-78	172	18,847	1,278
1979	Average	10,179	8,552	1,584	-148	-25	18,513	1,341
1980	Average	10,214	8,597	1,573	-98	-42	17,056	⁸ 1,392
1981	Average	10,230	8,572	1,609	⁸ -290	⁸ 130	16,058	1,484
1982	January	10,128	8,509	1,578	-401	1,298	16,124	1,456
	February	10,312	8,702	1,563	-242	1,230	16,001	1,428
	March	10,284	8,667	1,572	121	1,047	15,560	1,392
	April	10,188	8,591	1,542	-37	1,583	16,046	1,346
	May	10,244	8,683	1,518	29	-66	14,847	1,347
	June	10,212	8,646	1,511	40	-489	14,998	1,360
	July	10,229	8,658	1,513	-147	-926	14,821	1,393
	August	10,215	8,634	1,524	-440	-44	14,839	1,408
	September	10,279	8,701	1,518	263	-447	15,022	1,414
	October	10,299	8,701	1,530	-548	-47	14,859	1,432
	November	10,359	8,697	1,609	-398	-361	15,009	1,455
	December	10,276	8,598	1,628	128	688	15,487	⁸ 1,430
	Average	10,252	8,649	1,550	-136	283	15,296	
1983	January	10,331	8,697	1,580	⁸ -499	⁸ 772	14,722	1,452
	February	10,388	8,758	1,575	-320	1,113	14,792	1,430
	March	10,279	8,700	1,541	83	1,810	15,541	1,372
	April	10,322	8,776	1,506	-402	308	14,692	1,374
	May	10,190	8,631	1,493	-15	-602	14,505	1,394
	June	10,261	8,667	1,523	-122	-276	15,289	1,405
	July	10,228	8,636	1,539	233	-909	15,019	1,426
	August	10,284	8,679	1,562	-796	-271	15,480	1,460
	September	10,447	8,784	1,602	-239	-621	15,506	1,485
	October	10,434	8,771	1,604	-274	-442	14,962	1,508
	November	10,461	8,770	1,641	114	-182	15,500	1,510
	December	9,983	8,397	1,544	-329	2,133	16,726	1,454
	Average	10,299	8,688	1,559	-214	234	15,231	
1984	January	10,282	8,659	1,585	-342	1,085	16,726	1,430
	February	10,410	8,726	1,629	186	-1,353	15,389	1,464
	March	10,354	8,718	1,588	-2	643	16,017	1,444
	April	10,347	8,688	1,616	-565	-128	15,484	1,465
	May	10,415	8,752	1,610	-616	-422	15,566	1,497
	June	10,398	8,743	1,612	-95	-77	15,687	1,502
	July	10,487	8,769	1,649	-184	-184	15,547	1,514
	August	10,476	8,781	1,663	250	185	16,130	1,500
	September	10,464	8,759	1,666	266	-736	15,315	1,514
	October	10,549	8,847	1,648	-798	-211	15,631	1,545
	November*	10,558	8,846	1,680	R-166	R-176	R 15,602	R 1,556
	December**	NA	8,797	NA	-80	604	16,074	1,542
	Average	NA	8,757	NA	-181	-55	15,769	

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

⁴ Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

⁵ Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁶ Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁷ Net Imports equal Imports minus Exports.

⁸ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports			Exports				
		Total	Crude Oil ⁶	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products		Net ⁷ Imports
Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	6,256	3,244	3,012	231	2	229	6,025	
1974	Average	6,112	3,477	2,635	221	3	218	5,892	
1975	Average	6,056	4,105	1,951	209	6	204	5,846	
1976	Average	7,313	5,287	2,026	223	8	215	7,090	
1977	Average	8,807	6,615	2,193	243	50	193	8,565	
1978	Average	8,363	6,356	2,008	362	158	204	8,002	
1979	Average	8,456	6,519	1,937	472	235	237	7,984	
1980	Average	6,909	5,263	1,646	544	287	258	6,365	
1981	Average	5,996	4,396	1,599	595	228	367	5,401	
1982	January	5,332	3,693	1,639	829	238	591	4,503	
	February	4,807	2,990	1,817	804	304	499	4,003	
	March	4,484	2,874	1,610	882	321	561	3,602	
	April	4,378	2,849	1,529	786	174	611	3,593	
	May	4,811	3,309	1,503	803	262	542	4,008	
	June	5,327	3,836	1,491	703	94	609	4,624	
	July	5,890	4,248	1,642	741	229	512	5,149	
	August	5,244	3,851	1,392	858	304	554	4,386	
	September	5,414	3,636	1,778	791	184	606	4,624	
	October	5,306	3,670	1,636	932	270	662	4,374	
	November	5,744	3,862	1,882	786	262	524	4,958	
	December	4,606	3,000	1,605	860	193	667	3,746	
	Average	5,113	3,488	1,625	815	236	579	4,298	
1983	January	4,438	2,964	1,474	973	117	856	3,464	
	February	3,726	2,267	1,459	865	262	603	2,861	
	March	3,690	2,290	1,400	801	174	627	2,889	
	April	4,727	3,118	1,609	809	88	721	3,918	
	May	5,089	3,360	1,729	848	280	568	4,241	
	June	5,326	3,577	1,749	774	144	630	4,552	
	July	5,741	3,871	1,870	571	145	426	5,170	
	August	6,159	4,227	1,933	663	172	491	5,496	
	September	6,129	4,210	1,919	684	177	507	5,445	
	October	5,258	3,446	1,812	576	140	436	4,682	
	November	5,210	3,337	1,873	679	186	494	4,531	
	December	5,033	3,213	1,820	639	95	544	4,394	
	Average	5,051	3,329	1,722	739	164	575	4,312	
1984	January	5,347	3,029	2,318	575	153	422	4,772	
	February	5,643	2,952	2,691	582	185	397	5,061	
	March	5,253	3,455	1,798	840	236	605	4,413	
	April	5,319	3,417	1,902	655	172	483	4,664	
	May	5,916	3,927	1,989	766	219	548	5,150	
	June	5,304	3,410	1,893	864	222	642	4,440	
	July	5,387	3,646	1,741	536	108	429	4,851	
	August	5,036	3,244	1,793	732	190	542	4,305	
	September	5,173	3,294	1,880	664	162	502	4,510	
	October	5,767	3,751	2,016	599	141	458	5,167	
	November*	R 5,534	R 3,552	R 1,983	854	202	652	4,680	
	December**	5,011	3,317	1,694	NA	NA	NA	NA	
	Average	5,390	3,419	1,972	NA	NA	NA	NA	

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.1.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available.

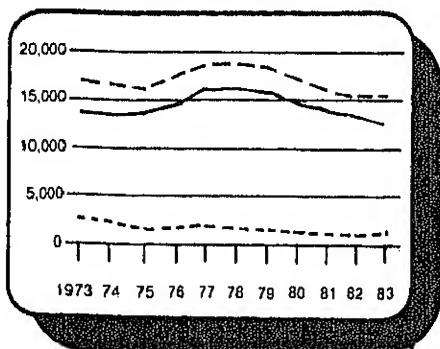
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

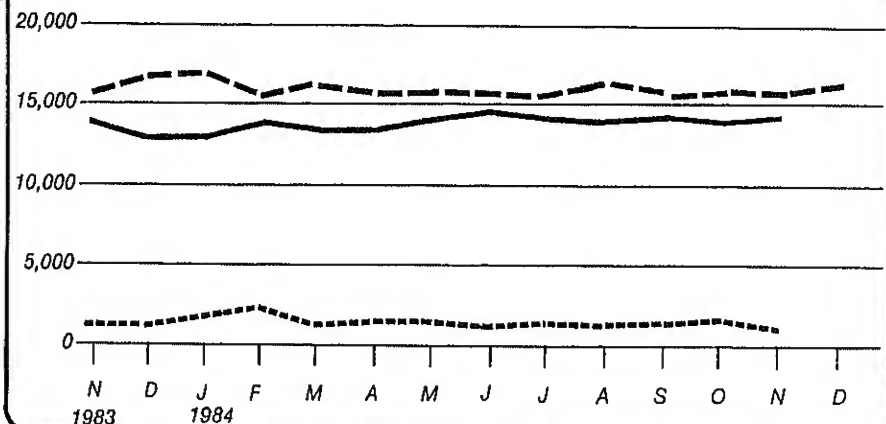
Petroleum Overview

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

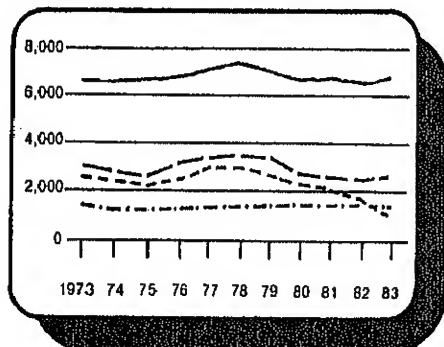
Legend
 - - - Petroleum Product Supplied
 — Refinery Production
 . . . Net Petroleum Product Imports



Monthly

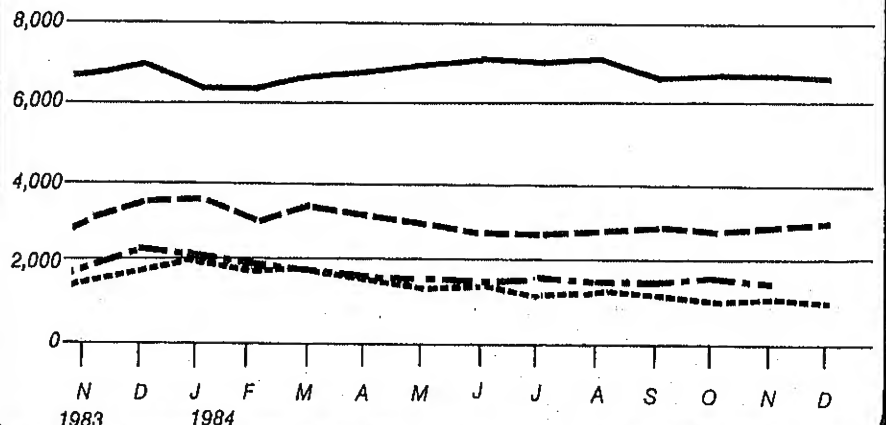
Petroleum Products Supplied

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

Legend
 — Motor Gasoline
 - - Distillate Fuel Oil
 . . Residual Fuel Oil
 - . LPG¹

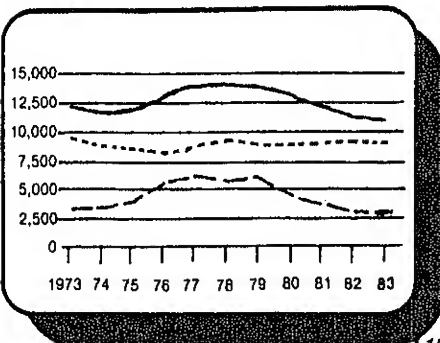


Monthly

¹ Liquefied Petroleum Gases

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition

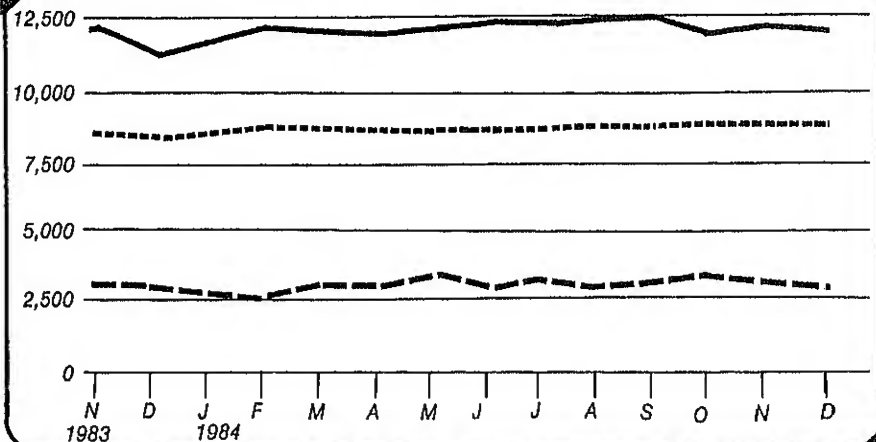
(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

¹ Excludes SPR Imports

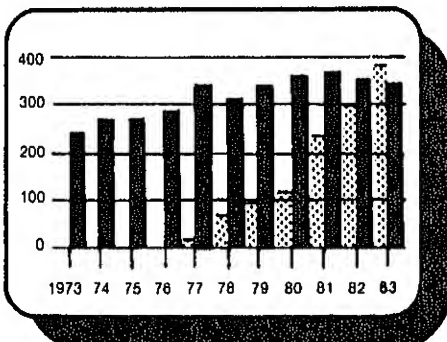
Legend
 — Refinery Inputs
 - - - Domestic Crude Oil Production
 - - - Net Imports¹



Monthly

Crude Oil Ending Stocks

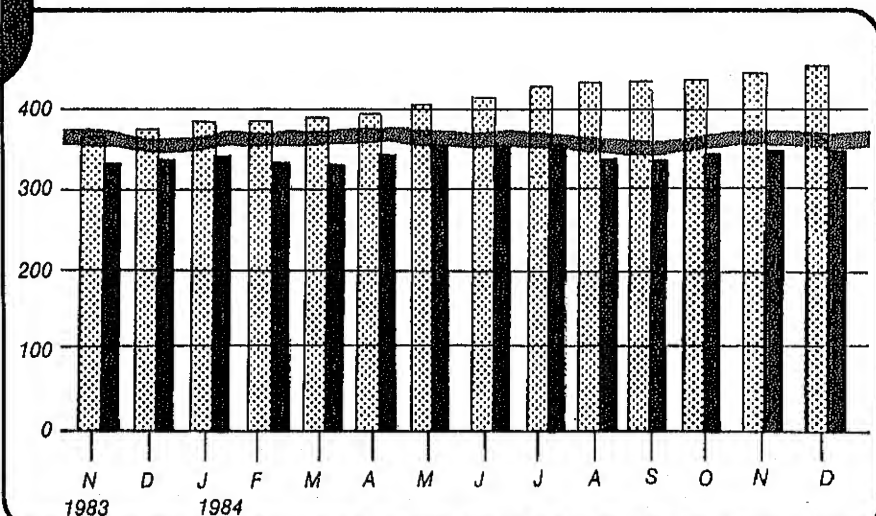
(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock range for other primary crude oil based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81-Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Legend
 ■ Other Primary
 ■ SPR
 ■ Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports			Stock Withdrawal ³	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR ⁴	Other	SPR ⁴	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
								Unac- counted for Crude Oil
1973	Average	9,208	198	3,244		3,244	11	3
1974	Average	8,774	193	3,477		3,477	-62	-25
1975	Average	8,375	191	4,105		4,105	-17	17
1976	Average	8,132	173	5,287		5,287	-39	77
1977	Average	8,245	484	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-6
1978	Average	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	-57
1979	Average	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-11
1980	Average	8,597	1,617	5,263	44	5,219	-45	34
1981	Average	8,572	1,609	4,396	256	4,141	-336	83
1982	January	8,509	1,705	3,693	170	3,523	-159	101
	February	8,702	1,707	2,990	159	2,830	-213	156
	March	8,667	1,696	2,874	185	2,689	-235	2
	April	8,591	1,691	2,849	190	2,659	-233	231
	May	8,683	1,707	3,309	204	3,105	-176	111
	June	8,646	1,665	3,836	105	3,732	-105	133
	July	8,658	1,710	4,248	97	4,150	-97	-20
	August	8,634	1,697	3,851	208	3,643	-208	189
	September	8,701	1,705	3,636	139	3,497	-143	-210
	October	8,701	1,706	3,670	216	3,454	-216	249
	November	8,697	1,676	3,862	180	3,683	-179	-124
	December	8,598	1,682	3,000	124	2,877	-125	35
	Average	8,649	1,696	3,488	165	3,323	-174	71
1983	January	8,697	1,732	2,964	219	2,746	-219	170
	February	8,758	1,717	2,267	197	2,070	-197	262
	March	8,700	1,732	2,290	201	2,089	-184	31
	April	8,776	1,721	3,118	205	2,913	-197	98
	May	8,631	1,662	3,360	289	3,071	-293	169
	June	8,667	1,687	3,577	190	3,387	-188	370
	July	8,636	1,715	3,871	274	3,597	-264	-167
	August	8,679	1,697	4,227	350	3,876	-358	281
	September	8,784	1,738	4,210	309	3,901	-307	-30
	October	8,771	1,733	3,446	202	3,244	-201	44
	November	8,770	1,720	3,337	171	3,166	-135	34
	December	8,397	1,711	3,213	193	3,020	-252	117
	Average	8,688	1,714	3,329	234	3,096	-234	114
1984	January	8,659	1,741	3,029	200	2,829	-173	451
	February	8,726	1,740	2,952	85	2,868	-96	487
	March	8,718	1,740	3,455	148	3,307	-147	66
	April	8,688	1,725	3,417	170	3,247	-170	590
	May	8,752	1,793	3,927	246	3,681	-245	463
	June	8,743	1,792	3,410	309	3,101	-309	490
	July	8,769	1,769	3,646	329	3,317	-328	25
	August	8,781	1,725	3,244	180	3,064	-179	383
	September	8,759	1,725	3,294	53	3,240	-53	234
	October	8,847	1,708	3,751	187	3,564	-231	385
	November*	8,846	1,707	R 3,552	R 219	R 3,332	R - 160	135
	December**	8,797	1,658	3,317	216	3,102	-217	NA
	Average	8,757	1,735	3,419	196	3,223	-193	NA

¹ Includes lease condensate.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

⁵ Beginning in January 1983, crude oil used directly as fuel is shown as product supplied.

⁶ Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included beginning in January 1981. Stock withdrawals are calculated using new basis stock levels. See Explanatory Notes 10 and 11.

Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil¹ Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply	Disposition				Ending Stocks ²		
		Crude Used Directly ⁵	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied ⁵	Total Crude Oil	SPR ⁴	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day					Million Barrels		
1973	Average	-19	13	12,431	2	NA	242		242
1974	Average	-15	13	12,133	3	NA	265		265
1975	Average	-17	13	12,442	6	NA	271		271
1976	Average	-18	15	13,416	8	NA	285		285
1977	Average	-14	16	14,602	50	NA	348	7	340
1978	Average	-14	16	14,739	158	NA	376	67	309
1979	Average	-13	16	14,648	235	NA	430	91	339
1980	Average	-13	15	13,481	287	NA	⁶ 466	108	⁶ 358
1981	Average	-58	5	12,470	228	NA	594	230	363
1982									
	January	-63	3	11,599	238	NA	606	235	371
	February	-64	2	11,236	304	NA	613	241	372
	March	-63	5	11,276	321	NA	609	249	361
	April	-65	3	11,392	174	NA	610	256	355
	May	-62	3	11,806	262	NA	609	261	348
	June	-60	7	12,494	94	NA	608	264	344
	July	-60	3	12,446	229	NA	613	267	346
	August	-57	2	11,871	304	NA	626	274	353
	September	-56	4	12,146	184	NA	619	278	341
	October	-51	2	11,749	270	NA	636	285	351
	November	-51	1	11,724	262	NA	648	290	358
	December	-53	1	11,514	193	NA	⁶ 644	294	350
	Average	-59	3	11,774	236	NA			
1983									
	January	NA	2	11,143	117	71	660	301	360
	February	NA	3	10,633	262	71	669	306	363
	March	NA	2	10,859	174	70	667	312	355
	April	NA	2	11,433	88	68	679	318	361
	May	NA	1	11,800	280	63	679	327	353
	June	NA	(^s)	12,284	144	64	683	332	351
	July	NA	2	12,360	145	65	676	341	335
	August	NA	1	12,152	172	64	700	352	349
	September	NA	1	12,482	177	66	708	361	347
	October	NA	1	11,782	140	63	716	367	349
	November	NA	2	12,004	186	64	713	371	341
	December	NA	1	11,234	95	67	723	379	344
	Average	NA	2	11,685	164	66			
1984									
	January	NA	1	11,579	153	64	733	384	348
	February	NA	1	12,100	185	65	727	387	340
	March	NA	2	11,936	236	62	728	392	336
	April	NA	(^s)	11,893	172	64	744	397	348
	May	NA	2	12,243	219	62	784	404	359
	June	NA	2	12,263	222	61	766	414	353
	July	NA	1	12,087	108	60	772	424	348
	August	NA	1	12,403	190	63	764	429	335
	September	NA	-2	12,327	162	66	756	431	325
	October	NA	-1	11,976	141	69	781	438	343
	November*	NA	-1	R 12,103	202	62	R 786	443	R 343
	December**	NA	NA	11,924	NA	NA	792	450	342
	Average	NA	NA	12,068	NA	NA			

Footnotes continued.

* See Explanatory Note 9.2.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports

		Imports from OPEC Sources ¹									
		Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC ²	Total Arab OPEC ³
		Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973	Average	136	164	486	71	213	223	459	1,135	106	2,993
1974	Average	190	4	461	74	300	469	713	979	88	3,280
1975	Average	282	232	715	117	390	280	762	702	122	3,601
1976	Average	432	453	1,230	254	539	298	1,025	700	134	5,066
1977	Average	559	723	1,380	335	541	535	1,143	690	287	6,193
1978	Average	649	654	1,144	385	573	555	919	645	226	5,751
1979	Average	636	658	1,356	281	420	304	1,080	690	212	5,637
1980	Average	488	554	1,261	172	348	9	857	481	130	4,300
1981	Average	311	319	1,129	81	366	0	620	406	90	3,323
1982	January	254	161	877	111	289	0	663	376	128	2,859
	February	139	92	693	89	244	0	584	355	102	2,297
	March	91	37	555	155	200	0	522	399	91	2,051
	April	85	0	511	122	215	0	427	426	85	1,871
	May	179	0	601	116	236	0	222	422	54	1,830
	June	115	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,096
	July	159	0	660	108	327	69	910	356	95	2,685
	August	181	0	489	133	271	27	574	299	133	2,107
	September	179	0	432	57	191	21	477	518	69	1,943
	October	249	7	494	61	242	108	313	504	106	2,084
	November	247	14	489	47	283	34	479	528	115	2,235
	December	155	0	237	12	265	88	462	399	73	1,690
	Average	170	26	552	92	248	35	514	412	97	2,146
1983	January	207	0	282	47	255	43	186	337	54	1,412
	February	115	0	214	9	217	0	92	393	28	1,068
	March	63	0	103	0	138	0	121	440	201	1,066
	April	227	0	162	(³)	210	0	186	523	125	1,432
	May	286	0	122	12	405	37	385	455	69	1,771
	June	300	0	188	40	466	38	467	335	138	1,973
	July	283	0	182	64	464	112	525	434	187	2,251
	August	378	0	448	52	433	213	464	511	230	2,728
	September	423	0	587	21	501	86	324	432	221	2,595
	October	261	0	638	16	368	12	307	337	169	2,108
	November	184	0	545	56	302	21	215	452	135	1,910
	December	144	0	569	45	294	9	329	415	163	1,969
	Average	240	0	337	30	338	48	302	422	144	1,862
1984	January	242	0	463	114	278	0	243	547	51	1,939
	February	348	0	324	33	267	0	244	481	174	1,871
	March	283	0	307	112	284	67	260	354	127	1,792
	April	280	0	320	95	221	0	288	581	158	1,944
	May	456	0	329	240	480	0	289	621	242	2,657
	June	284	0	411	46	415	0	243	574	139	2,112
	July	332	0	429	112	384	0	204	535	242	2,237
	August	404	0	438	82	281	0	114	487	216	2,021
	September	343	0	159	113	333	17	160	689	147	1,961
	October	333	0	287	114	436	0	208	578	115	2,070
	November	295	0	183	124	409	24	163	536	173	1,907
	AVERAGE	327	0	333	108	345	10	220	544	162	2,048

¹ Excludes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

² Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.

³ Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
Footnotes continued on following page.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports (continued)

		Imports from Non-OPEC Sources ⁴										
		Baha- mas	Canada	Mexico	Nether- lands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico	Virgin Islands	Other Non OPEC	Total Non OPEC	Total Imports
1973	Average	174	1,325	16	585	255	15	99	329	465	3,263	6,256
1974	Average	164	1,070	8	511	251	8	90	391	340	2,832	6,112
1975	Average	152	846	71	332	242	14	90	406	300	2,454	6,056
1976	Average	118	599	87	275	274	31	88	422	353	2,247	7,313
1977	Average	171	517	179	211	289	126	105	466	550	2,614	8,807
1978	Average	160	467	318	229	253	180	94	429	484	2,613	8,363
1979	Average	147	538	439	231	190	202	92	431	548	2,819	8,456
1980	Average	78	455	533	225	176	176	88	388	491	2,609	6,909
1981	Average	74	447	522	197	133	375	62	327	534	2,672	5,996
1982	January	58	513	425	179	106	346	62	334	452	2,474	5,332
	February	67	537	476	221	120	181	38	362	508	2,510	4,807
	March	43	437	503	189	118	294	62	307	480	2,433	4,484
	April	82	360	476	184	166	247	36	266	690	2,507	4,387
	May	77	419	766	152	95	516	47	302	607	2,981	4,811
	June	32	481	797	148	129	557	58	322	708	3,231	5,327
	July	64	536	783	158	118	433	38	376	698	3,204	5,890
	August	80	443	853	145	106	520	24	317	650	3,137	5,244
	September	92	493	897	195	89	631	51	278	746	3,472	5,414
	October	45	459	682	148	109	666	52	262	801	3,222	5,306
	November	51	553	860	212	90	623	81	334	706	3,508	5,744
	December	88	561	689	174	102	438	48	336	480	2,916	4,606
	Average	65	482	685	175	112	456	50	316	627	2,968	5,113
1983	January	68	534	849	228	73	314	40	299	621	3,026	4,438
	February	92	586	722	183	81	193	50	192	558	2,658	3,726
	March	86	488	775	187	78	240	43	162	565	2,624	3,690
	April	174	454	981	216	85	421	20	183	759	3,295	4,727
	May	135	518	944	153	108	484	42	235	699	3,318	5,089
	June	137	586	830	173	120	440	48	262	757	3,353	5,326
	July	69	634	849	198	107	369	37	364	864	3,490	5,741
	August	144	542	906	197	90	461	40	313	738	3,431	6,159
	September	148	533	849	261	82	475	33	307	845	3,534	6,129
	October	171	532	771	172	106	414	48	367	580	3,151	5,258
	November	148	556	726	144	110	334	55	427	801	3,300	5,210
	December	127	604	710	153	113	429	22	278	628	3,063	5,033
	Average	125	547	826	189	96	382	40	282	701	3,189	5,051
1984	January	152	624	705	277	54	382	53	390	772	3,408	5,347
	February	142	620	747	288	77	338	58	418	1,083	3,772	5,643
	March	88	726	707	169	93	400	34	247	996	3,460	5,253
	April	88	691	859	207	91	282	37	257	863	3,375	5,319
	May	31	715	675	192	57	418	38	336	796	3,259	5,916
	June	50	499	732	234	104	318	53	268	934	3,192	5,304
	July	14	574	738	99	120	362	27	292	924	3,150	5,387
	August	57	551	621	205	98	388	34	236	826	3,015	5,036
	September	101	537	762	133	103	490	38	245	803	3,213	5,173
	October	152	685	827	112	122	486	37	321	955	3,697	5,767
	November	88	637	822	174	115	544	44	283	921	3,628	5,534
	AVERAGE	87	624	744	189	94	401	41	299	897	3,377	5,425

Footnotes continued.

⁴ Includes petroleum imported into the United States indirectly from OPEC countries, primarily from Caribbean and West European areas, as refined petroleum products which were refined from crude oil produced in OPEC countries.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve Imports are included.

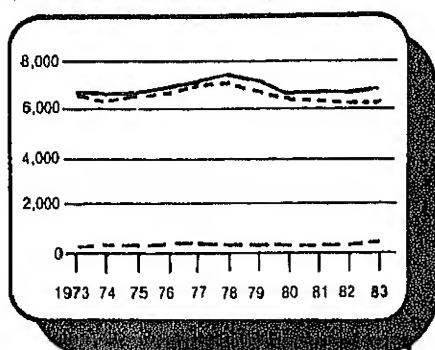
Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

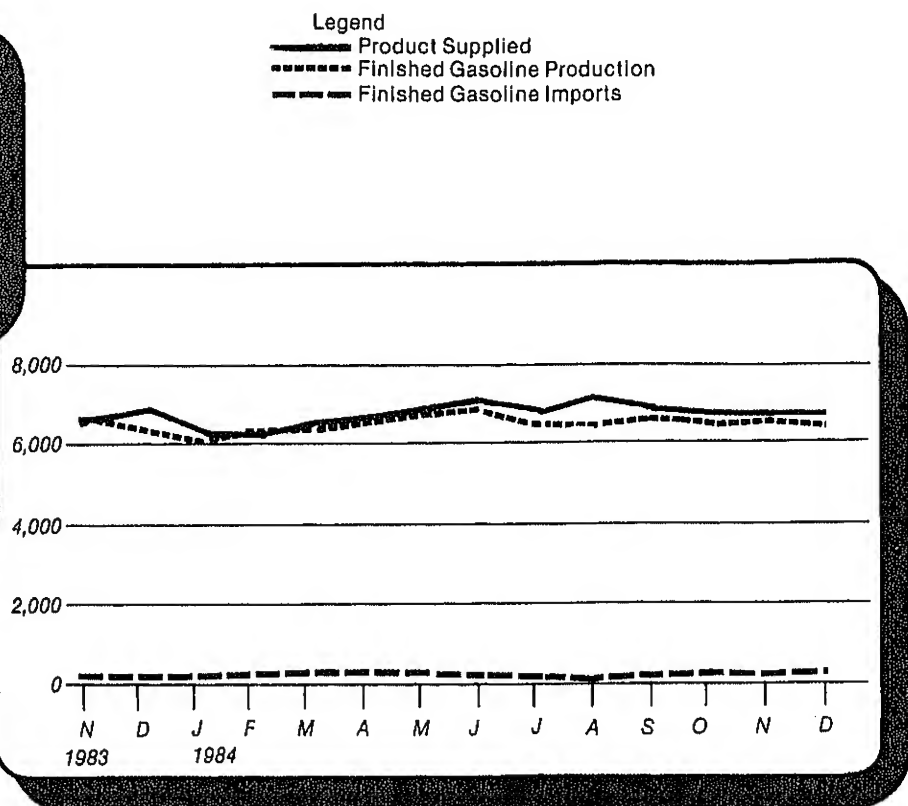
Source: See the last page of this section.

Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



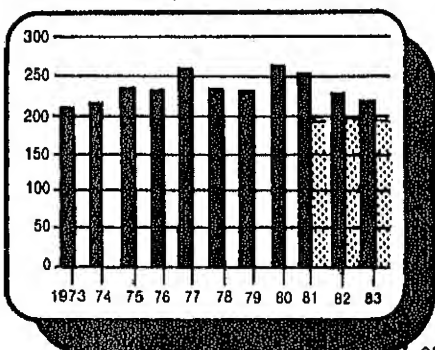
Annual



Monthly

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks

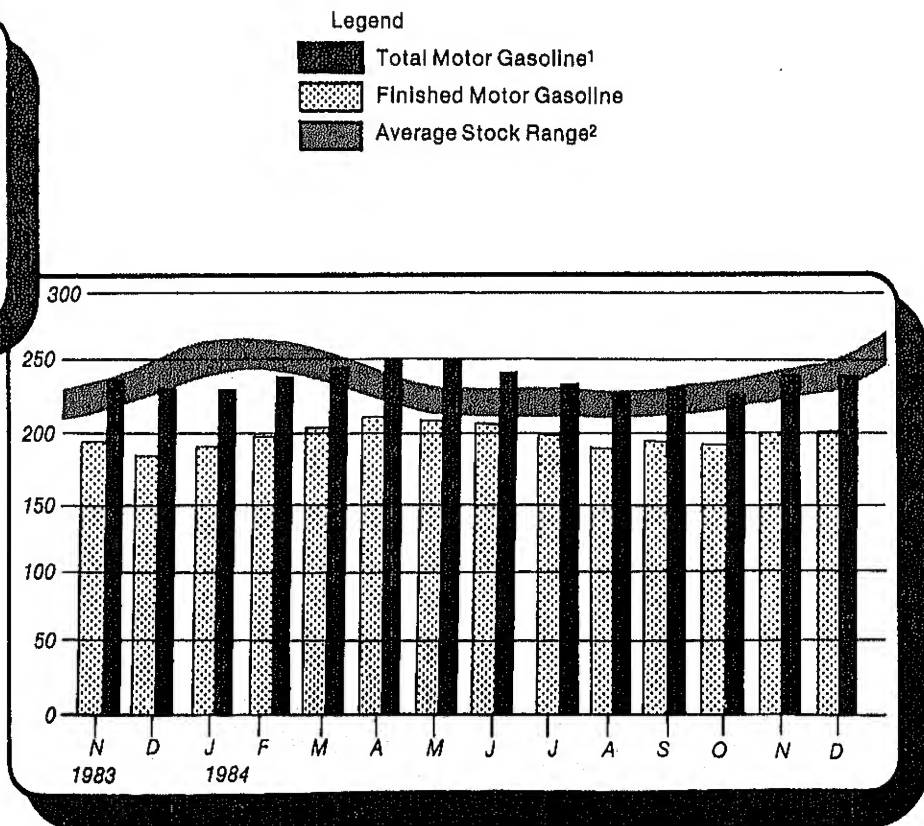
(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Includes motor gasoline blending components and finished motor gasoline.

² Level and width of Average Stock Range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81-Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



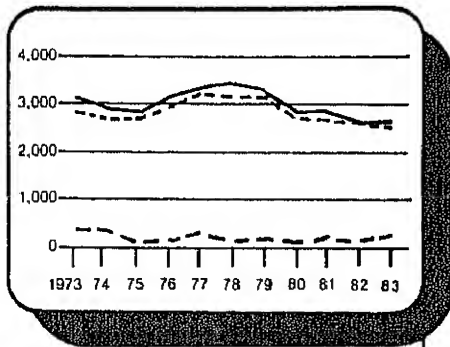
Monthly

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

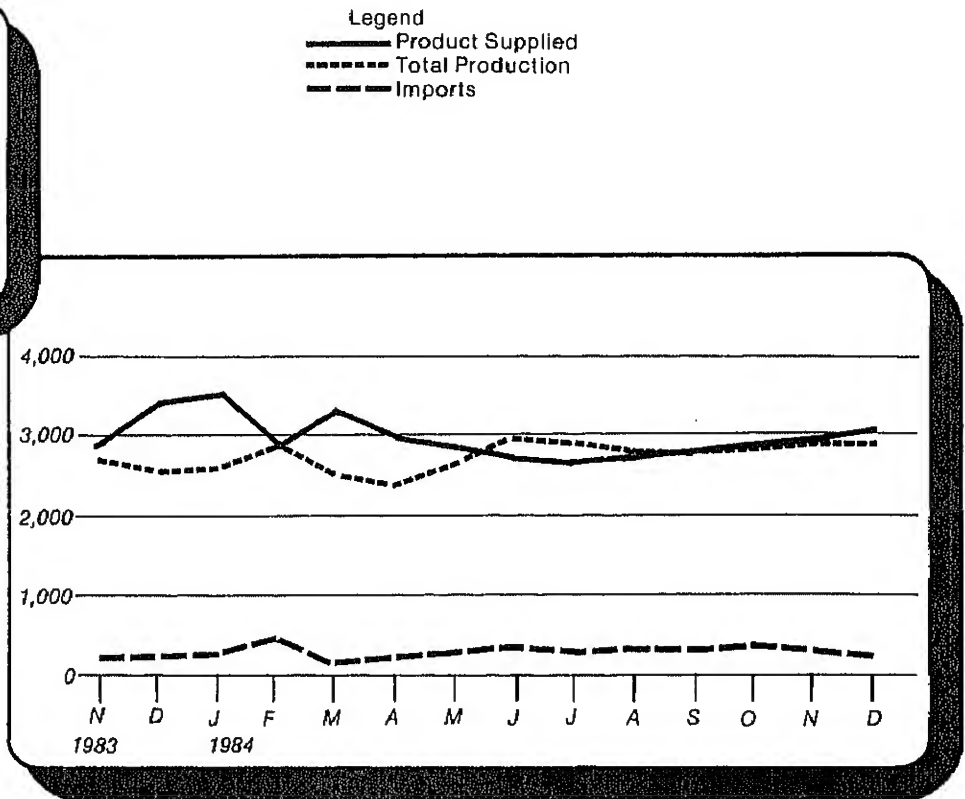
		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks ¹	
		Total Produc- tion	Imports ²	Stock With- drawal ^{2 3}	Exports	Products Supplied			Total Motor Gasoline ⁵	Finished Motor Gasoline
						Total	Unleaded ⁴	Unleaded		
		Thousand Barrels per Day							Percent of Total	Million Barrels
1973	Average	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	Average	6,360	204	-24	2	8,537	NA	NA	⁶ 218	
1975	Average	6,520	184	⁶ -28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	Average	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	Average	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	Average	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	Average	6,852	181	2	0	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	Average	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6	⁶ 261	
1981	Average ⁷	6,405	157	⁶ 28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5	253	
1982	January	6,167	128	-316	18	5,961	3,067	51.5	261	213
	February	5,899	133	172	8	6,196	3,210	51.8	257	208
	March	5,994	183	334	44	6,466	3,358	51.9	247	198
	April	6,095	185	650	33	6,897	3,495	50.7	221	179
	May	6,319	182	177	23	6,655	3,415	51.3	214	173
	June	6,754	230	-134	14	6,835	3,565	52.2	219	177
	July	6,768	225	-178	24	6,790	3,577	52.7	226	183
	August	6,419	291	-81	16	6,614	3,526	53.3	227	185
	September	6,527	223	-198	22	6,531	3,404	52.1	234	191
	October	6,262	185	-42	15	6,391	3,351	52.4	234	192
	November	6,273	211	101	11	6,574	3,451	52.5	230	189
	December	6,542	178	-165	7	6,549	3,485	53.2	⁶ 235	⁶ 194
	Average	6,338	197	25	20	6,539	3,409	52.1		
	1983	January	6,065	153	⁶ -167	0	6,051	3,364	55.6	250	207
February		5,848	128	24	0	6,000	3,264	54.4	250	207
March		5,906	186	768	23	6,836	3,622	53.0	223	183
April		6,201	255	-3	1	6,452	3,492	54.1	221	183
May		6,397	305	-83	1	6,617	3,558	53.8	223	185
June		6,655	277	84	22	6,994	3,792	54.2	223	183
July		6,707	302	-225	18	6,765	3,746	55.4	231	190
August		6,537	250	161	13	6,936	3,836	55.3	226	185
September		6,611	279	-149	14	6,727	3,691	54.9	229	189
October		6,188	330	72	2	6,588	3,711	56.3	227	187
November		6,634	269	-298	2	6,603	3,692	55.9	236	196
December		6,308	224	339	25	6,846	3,966	57.9	222	186
Average		6,340	247	45	10	6,622	3,647	55.1		
1984		January	6,037	233	-1	1	6,268	3,606	57.5	225	186
	February	6,320	303	-384	2	6,237	3,585	57.5	237	197
	March	6,375	343	-197	9	6,512	3,747	57.5	243	203
	April	6,528	308	-153	0	6,682	3,854	57.7	248	207
	May	6,650	329	-106	0	6,873	3,990	58.1	253	211
	June	6,620	272	217	17	7,092	4,210	59.4	245	204
	July	6,481	247	130	9	6,849	4,094	59.8	239	200
	August	6,436	243	437	1	7,114	4,263	59.9	225	187
	September	6,545	333	-263	2	6,614	3,982	60.2	235	194
	October	6,396	293	42	1	6,730	4,074	60.5	233	193
	November*	R 6,705	R 286	R -175	11	R 6,805	4,243	62.3	R 240	R 198
	December**	6,536	297	-54	NA	6,778	NA	NA	239	201
	Average	6,468	290	-40	NA	6,715	NA	NA		

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



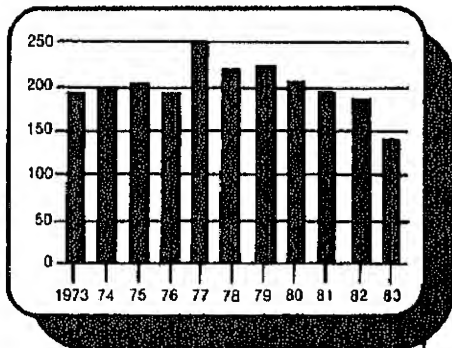
Annual



Monthly

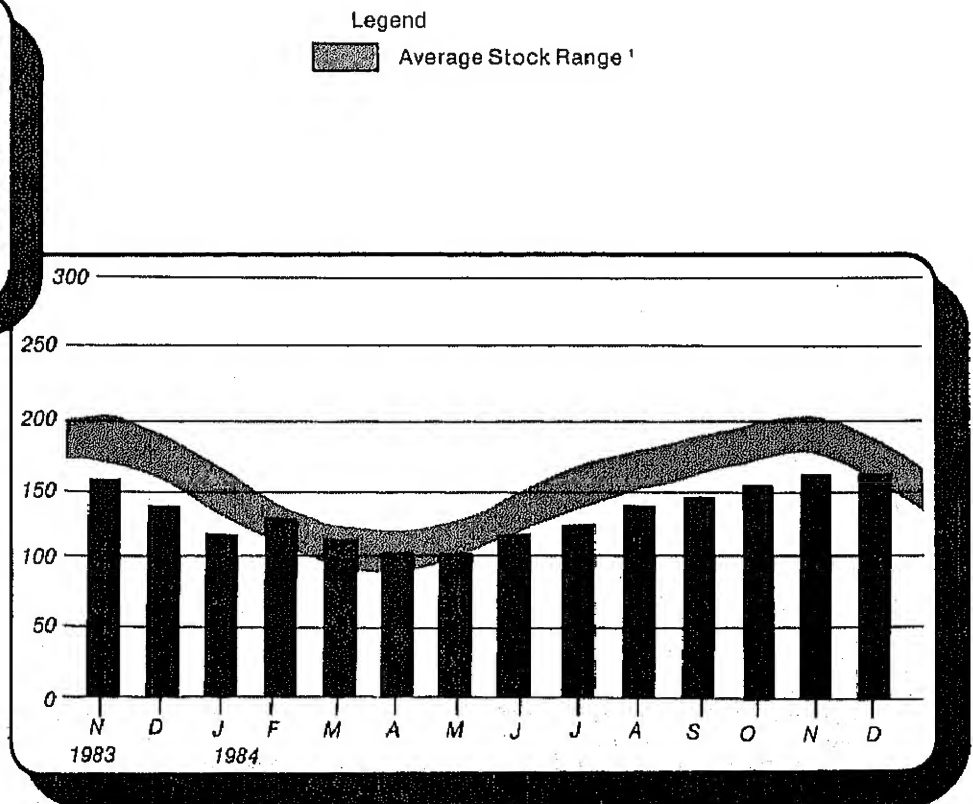
Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for distillate fuel oil is based on 3 years of data. Jul. 81-Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	2,822	392	-115	2	9	3,092	196
1974	Average	2,669	289	-9	2	2	2,948	⁴ 200
1975	Average	2,654	155	⁴ 40	2	1	2,851	209
1976	Average	2,924	146	62	1	1	3,133	186
1977	Average	3,278	250	-176	1	1	3,352	250
1978	Average	3,167	173	93	1	3	3,432	216
1979	Average	3,153	193	-34	1	3	3,311	229
1980	Average	2,662	142	64	1	3	2,866	⁴ 205
1981	Average ⁵	2,613	173	⁴ 38	10	5	2,829	192
1982	January	2,606	97	876	10	90	3,484	164
	February	2,427	132	605	11	90	3,085	147
	March	2,288	48	682	10	84	2,945	126
	April	2,358	59	612	13	64	2,978	108
	May	2,618	74	-183	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,729	102	-335	10	55	2,452	124
	July	2,734	125	-789	11	24	2,058	148
	August	2,507	80	-339	10	40	2,218	159
	September	2,657	61	-85	12	139	2,507	161
	October	2,838	91	-289	8	66	2,581	170
	November	2,860	145	-514	8	24	2,475	186
	December	2,655	109	225	10	143	2,855	⁴ 179
	Average	2,606	93	35	10	74	2,671	
1983	January	2,321	68	⁴ 580	NA	173	2,797	188
	February	2,135	59	691	NA	105	2,780	148
	March	1,993	42	971	NA	59	2,947	118
	April	2,171	73	500	NA	47	2,697	103
	May	2,444	147	-186	NA	50	2,354	109
	June	2,546	179	-161	NA	40	2,524	114
	July	2,604	267	-546	NA	55	2,270	131
	August	2,615	301	-379	NA	43	2,495	142
	September	2,739	259	-386	NA	37	2,575	154
	October	2,681	260	-276	NA	55	2,611	163
	November	2,680	203	45	NA	54	2,874	161
	December	2,522	221	676	NA	54	3,365	140
	Average	2,456	174	124	NA	64	2,690	
1984	January	2,585	270	676	NA	40	3,490	119
	February	2,864	458	-439	NA	41	2,842	132
	March	2,480	115	727	NA	66	3,256	110
	April	2,347	220	393	NA	32	2,929	98
	May	2,633	252	-10	NA	48	2,827	98
	June	2,879	266	-490	NA	53	2,602	113
	July	2,736	198	-375	NA	40	2,518	125
	August	2,678	263	-291	NA	74	2,575	134
	September	2,724	285	-322	NA	22	2,665	143
	October	2,692	424	-295	NA	47	2,773	152
	November*	R 2,821	R 308	R -281	NA	24	R 2,824	161
	December**	2,829	239	-9	NA	NA	3,028	161
	Average	2,688	274	-56	NA	NA	2,862	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for distillate fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (*) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

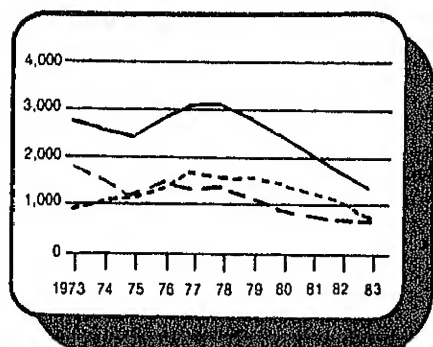
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

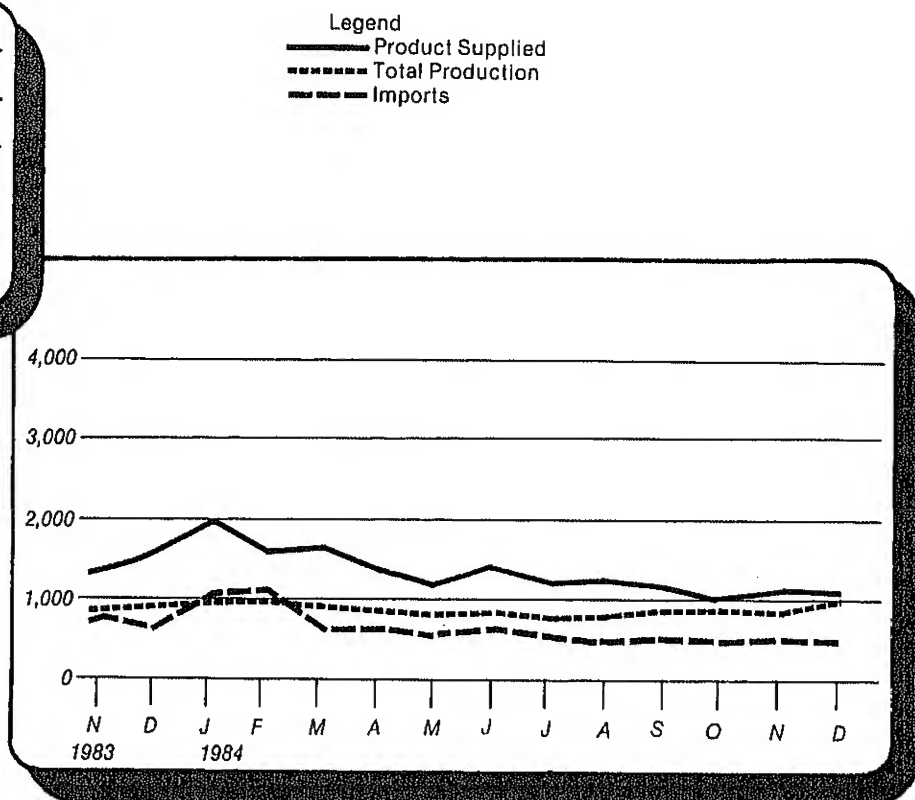
Source: See the last page of this section.

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



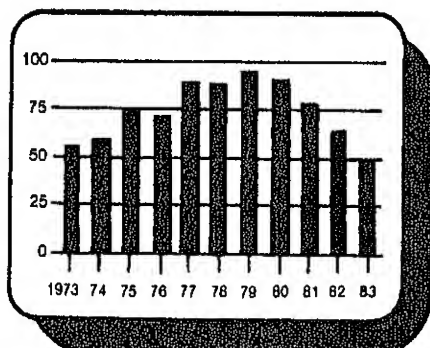
Annual



Monthly

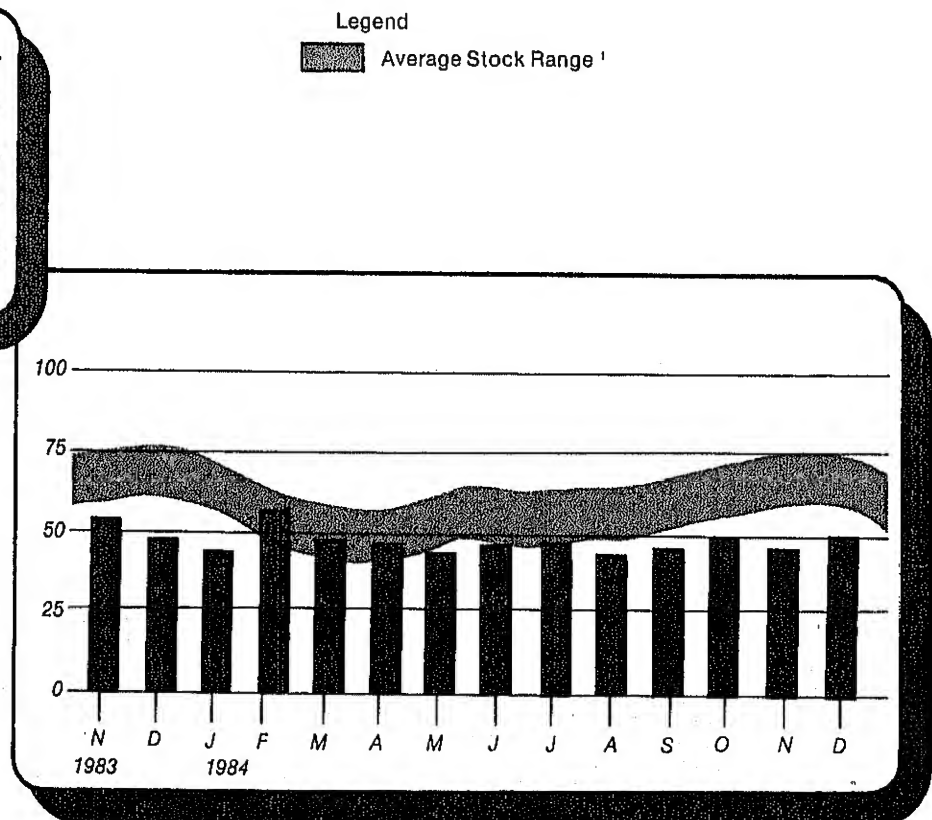
Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range for residual fuel oil based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81-Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.



Monthly

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks ¹
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ²	Crude Used Directly ³	Exports	Products Supplied ³	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	Average	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	⁴ 60
1975	Average	1,235	1,223	⁴ 2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	Average	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	Average	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	Average	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	Average	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	Average	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	⁴ 92
1981	Average ⁵	1,321	800	⁴ 37	48	118	2,088	78
1982	January	1,235	831	301	53	235	2,185	69
	February	1,186	956	363	53	213	2,344	58
	March	1,123	912	12	53	197	1,903	58
	April	1,166	788	150	52	234	1,923	54
	May	1,128	742	-172	52	191	1,560	59
	June	1,074	652	-57	50	217	1,501	61
	July	1,028	657	56	49	239	1,550	59
	August	965	551	203	47	235	1,531	53
	September	1,008	872	-306	44	148	1,470	62
	October	955	783	-57	43	234	1,490	64
	November	989	837	-94	43	182	1,591	66
	December	989	747	6	43	186	1,598	⁴ 66
	Average	1,070	776	32	48	209	1,718	
1983	January	972	691	⁴ 258	NA	294	1,628	61
	February	857	647	257	NA	191	1,570	53
	March	835	686	227	NA	169	1,579	46
	April	941	753	-10	NA	310	1,374	47
	May	936	738	-141	NA	190	1,342	51
	June	828	677	36	NA	218	1,323	50
	July	769	684	-64	NA	90	1,299	52
	August	710	739	115	NA	165	1,400	48
	September	826	706	-47	NA	134	1,351	50
	October	807	638	-50	NA	153	1,243	51
	November	845	780	-97	NA	167	1,362	54
	December	897	649	182	NA	141	1,587	49
	Average	852	699	55	NA	185	1,421	
1984	January	953	1,061	119	NA	151	1,981	45
	February	1,003	1,107	-420	NA	87	1,602	58
	March	887	633	321	NA	204	1,637	48
	April	840	637	9	NA	130	1,357	47
	May	829	554	35	NA	200	1,218	46
	June	841	676	-17	NA	176	1,324	47
	July	792	596	-77	NA	99	1,213	49
	August	808	572	146	NA	260	1,266	45
	September	861	596	-77	NA	214	1,165	47
	October	912	461	-123	NA	174	1,075	51
	November*	R 936	R 588	R 119	NA	286	R 1,357	R 47
	December**	1,029	556	-115	NA	NA	1,270	53
	Average	891	668	-5	NA	NA	1,372	

¹ Stocks are totals as of end of period.

² A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

³ Beginning in January 1983, product supplied for residual fuel oil does not include crude oil used directly. See Explanatory Note 4.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to surveys affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

⁵ Beginning in January 1981, survey forms were modified. See Explanatory Note 12.

* See Explanatory Note 9.4.

** Italics denote estimates based upon preliminary data. See Explanatory Note 8.

R = Revised data. NA = Not available. (s) = Less than 500 barrels per day.

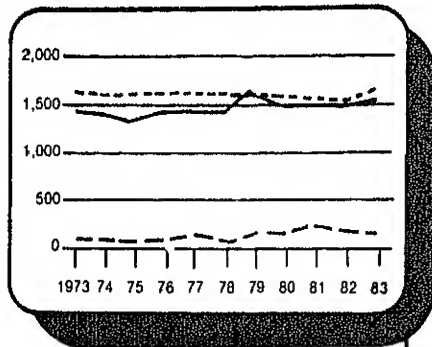
Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

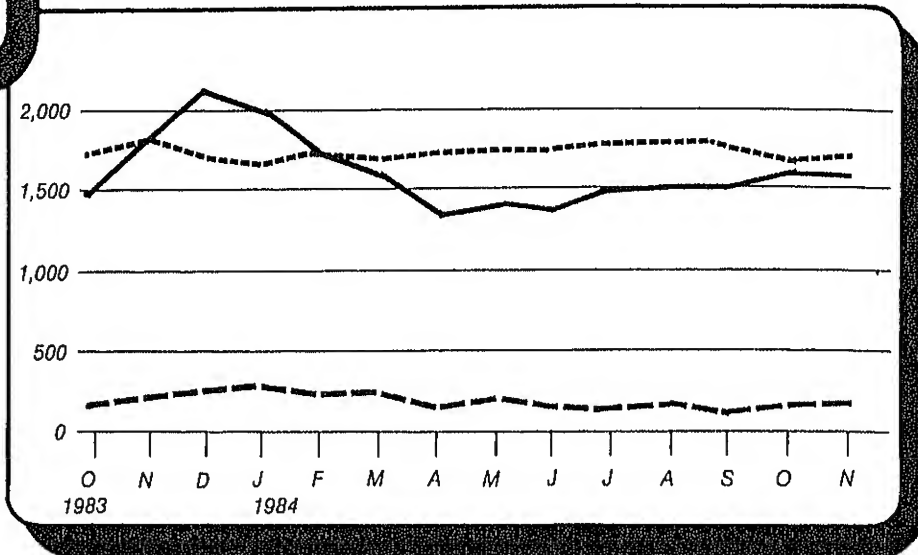
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition

(Thousand Barrels Per Day)



Annual

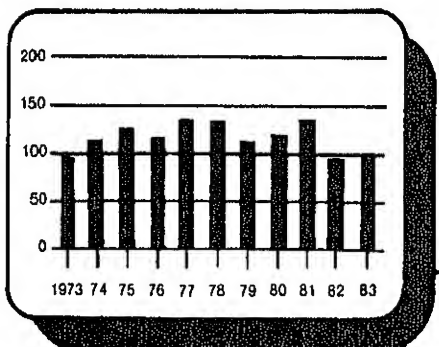
Legend
 — Product Supplied
 - - - Total Production
 . . . Imports



Monthly

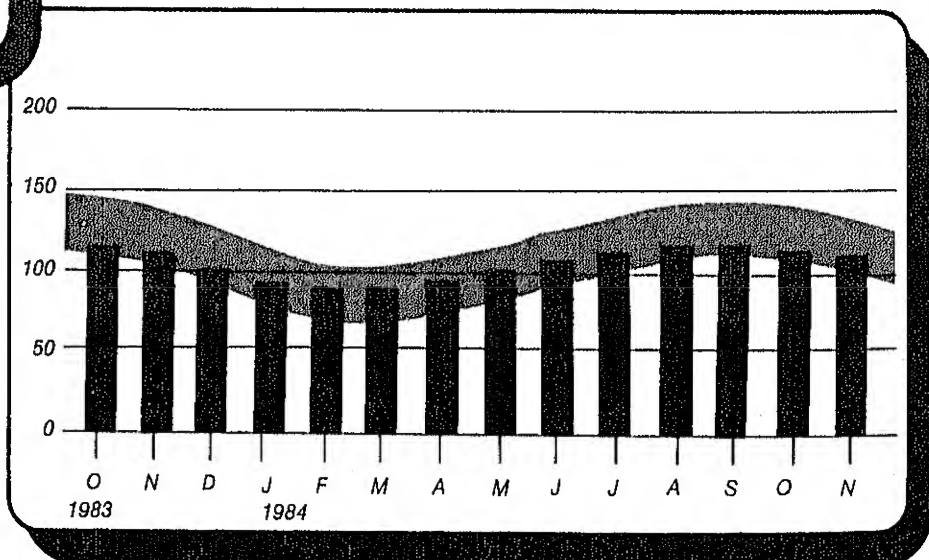
Liquefied Petroleum Gases Ending Stocks

(Million Barrels)



Annual

Legend
 ■ Average Stock Range¹



Monthly

¹ Level and width of Average Stock Range: for liquefied petroleum gas based on 3 years of data, Jul. 81-Jun. 84. See Explanatory Note 6.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	1,600	132	-35	220	27	1,449	99
1974	Average	1,565	123	-38	220	25	1,406	⁴ 113
1975	Average	1,527	112	⁴ -35	246	26	1,333	125
1976	Average	1,535	130	24	260	25	1,404	116
1977	Average	1,566	161	-55	233	18	1,422	136
1978	Average	1,537	123	12	239	20	1,413	132
1979	Average	1,556	217	70	236	15	1,592	111
1980	Average	1,535	216	-27	233	21	1,469	⁴ 120
1981	Average	1,571	244	⁴ -18	289	42	1,466	135
1982	January	1,565	314	443	391	67	1,863	121
	February	1,466	291	243	327	51	1,621	114
	March	1,544	223	211	289	74	1,615	108
	April	1,506	188	98	257	77	1,458	105
	May	1,565	186	-71	234	43	1,403	107
	June	1,515	192	-86	262	106	1,254	109
	July	1,476	227	-13	253	37	1,399	110
	August	1,511	125	-45	254	61	1,276	111
	September	1,538	247	37	274	85	1,463	110
	October	1,517	194	97	306	81	1,421	107
	November	1,542	267	175	363	37	1,583	102
	December	1,580	258	256	395	56	1,642	⁴ 94
	Average	1,528	226	111	300	65	1,499	
1983	January	1,611	240	⁴ 520	313	118	1,939	86
	February	1,600	305	128	244	76	1,713	82
	March	1,543	166	-9	197	127	1,377	82
	April	1,607	124	-156	198	116	1,260	87
	May	1,613	167	-225	207	84	1,263	94
	June	1,664	172	-334	203	59	1,241	104
	July	1,656	191	-221	217	55	1,354	111
	August	1,586	160	-199	229	29	1,289	117
	September	1,705	178	-30	236	86	1,531	118
	October	1,688	160	-81	268	32	1,467	120
	November	1,785	180	70	362	33	1,640	118
	December	1,645	247	575	363	66	2,038	⁴ 101
	Average	1,642	190	4	253	73	1,509	
1984	January	1,610	269	⁴ 470	333	23	1,993	93
	February	1,690	237	146	323	41	1,708	89
	March	1,685	241	12	289	68	1,581	89
	April	1,711	155	-170	253	54	1,389	94
	May	1,709	211	-221	244	42	1,412	101
	June	1,714	158	-189	237	53	1,394	106
	July	1,750	132	-138	232	43	1,469	111
	August	1,744	154	-132	241	34	1,491	115
	September	1,704	128	-24	283	26	1,499	115
	October	1,683	207	137	322	56	1,648	111
	November*	1,719	212	90	376	52	1,593	108
	Average	1,702	191	-2	285	45	1,562	

¹ Includes ethane, propane, normal butane, and isobutane.

Beginning in January 1984, unfractionated stream is reported by individual product.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.5.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Other Petroleum Products¹ Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks ²
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal ³	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Million Barrels
1973	Average	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	Average	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	⁴ 218
1975	Average	3,424	277	⁴ -2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	Average	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	Average	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	Average	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	Average	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	Average	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	⁴ 247
1981	Average	3,739	226	⁴ 46	723	199	3,088	282
1982	January	3,171	269	-7	624	180	2,631	282
	February	3,403	305	-153	663	138	2,755	287
	March	3,466	243	-191	725	161	2,631	293
	April	3,408	309	73	796	204	2,790	290
	May	3,317	318	184	824	210	2,785	285
	June	3,547	315	123	812	216	2,954	281
	July	3,660	408	-1	856	187	3,023	281
	August	3,583	346	217	743	202	3,201	274
	September	3,533	375	105	749	213	3,051	271
	October	3,529	383	244	915	266	2,976	264
	November	3,498	423	-28	837	269	2,786	264
	December	3,324	313	366	885	275	2,842	⁴ 253
	Average	3,453	334	80	787	211	2,869	
1983	January	3,194	322	⁴ -419	588	271	2,239	271
	February	3,229	321	12	673	232	2,658	270
	March	3,381	319	-147	572	249	2,732	275
	April	3,299	404	-24	592	247	2,840	276
	May	3,405	374	35	705	242	2,866	275
	June	3,610	444	96	717	292	3,144	272
	July	3,636	425	148	735	209	3,265	267
	August	3,695	482	30	668	242	3,297	266
	September	3,792	497	-6	788	236	3,255	266
	October	3,578	424	-107	711	195	2,990	270
	November	3,568	441	95	912	238	2,957	267
	December	3,123	479	361	883	257	2,823	⁴ 256
	Average	3,460	411	6	712	242	2,923	
1984	January	3,391	486	⁴ -177	561	207	2,931	253
	February	3,582	586	-256	751	225	2,935	261
	March	3,510	466	-218	530	258	2,969	268
	April	3,584	582	-207	627	268	3,063	274
	May	3,683	642	-118	775	257	3,175	277
	June	3,863	521	404	1,229	343	3,213	265
	July	3,866	567	278	1,034	238	3,438	257
	August	3,855	561	24	648	172	3,621	256
	September	3,768	539	-51	712	238	3,306	258
	October	3,580	632	30	724	180	3,336	257
	November*	3,530	592	64	948	281	2,960	255
	Average	3,656	562	-20	775	242	3,179	

¹ Includes pentanes plus, other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases.

² Stocks are totals as of end of period.

³ A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

⁴ In January 1975, 1981, 1983, and 1984, a new stock basis was established affecting stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. See Explanatory Note 10.

* See Explanatory Note 9.6.

Note: Geographic coverage is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See the last page of this section.

Sources

1. 1973 through 1976: U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Mines, Mineral Industry Surveys, *Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*.
2. 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration (EIA), *Energy Data Reports, Petroleum Statement, Annual* and *PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual*, and unleaded gasoline data from *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*.
3. January 1981 through December 1983: EIA, *Petroleum Supply Annual*.
4. January 1984 through November 1984: Detailed statistics in appropriate issues of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*. (See Explanatory Notes 9.1 through 9.6).
5. December 1984: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production) (see Explanatory Note 1.1).
6. January 1984 through December 1984: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 3).

Detailed Statistics



Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, November 1984

	Current Month		Year-to-date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 51,219	1,707	E 583,689	1,742
(2) Lower 48 States	E 214,158	7,139	E 2,348,711	7,011
(3) Total U.S.	E 265,377	8,846	E 2,932,400	8,753
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	99,973	3,332	1,083,442	3,234
(5) SPR Imports	6,573	219	64,939	194
(6) Exports	6,061	202	60,496	181
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	100,486	3,350	1,087,885	3,247
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-4,812	-160	-63,957	-191
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-186	-6	94	0
(10) Product Supplied and Losses	-1,841	-61	-21,503	-64
(11) Unaccounted for 1	4,057	135	112,544	336
(12) Total Other Sources	-2,762	-92	27,178	81
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	363,101	12,103	4,047,463	12,082
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	50,386	1,680	546,506	1,631
(15) Net Imports 2	2,108	70	14,947	45
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 2	586	20	870	3
(17) Total NGPL Supply	53,080	1,769	562,323	1,679
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,437	115	-2,783	-8
(19) Imports	10,191	340	105,854	316
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	983	33	15,438	46
(21) Refinery Processing Gain 1	17,112	570	185,087	552
(22) Crude Oil Product Supplied	1,866	62	21,283	64
(23) Total Other Liquids	33,589	1,120	324,879	970
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products 3	449,770	14,992	4,934,665	14,730
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products 3				
(25) Imports (Gross)	47,084	1,569	547,439	1,634
(26) Exports	19,488	650	172,221	514
(27) Imports (Net)	27,596	920	375,219	1,120
(28) Total New Supply of Products	477,366	15,912	5,309,883	15,850
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) 3	-9,292	-310	-36,840	-110
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	468,074	15,602	5,273,044	15,740
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	204,136	6,805	2,247,354	6,709
(32) Distillate Fuel Oil	84,733	2,824	953,659	2,847
(33) Residual Fuel Oil	40,707	1,357	482,604	1,381
(34) Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47,797	1,593	523,174	1,562
(35) Other 4	88,835	2,961	1,064,970	3,179
(36) Crude Oil	1,866	62	21,283	64
(37) Total Product Supplied	468,074	15,602	5,273,044	15,740
(37) = (31) through (36)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(38) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	343,082	--	343,082	--
(39) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	443,046	--	443,046	--
(40) Unfinished Oils	105,627	--	105,627	--
(41) Gasoline Blending Components 5	42,176	--	42,176	--
(42) Pentanes Plus	7,895	--	7,895	--
(43) Finished Refined Products 3	613,890	--	613,890	--
(44) Total Stocks	1,555,716	--	1,555,716	--

1 A balancing item.

2 Includes products in the pentanes plus category only.

3 For products included see Explanatory Note 9.7.

4 Includes pentanes plus, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil and liquefied petroleum gases.

5 Includes other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

E = Estimated.

-- Not Applicable.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2 and 9.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 265,377	0	106,546	-4,978	4,057	-25	363,101	6,061	1,866	786,128
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs										
Pentanes Plus	50,293	10,115	8,540	3,299	0	0	18,346	1,651	52,250	116,240
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	8,832	0	2,185	586	0	0	7,073	77	4,453	7,895
Ethane	41,461	10,115	6,355	2,713	0	0	11,273	1,574	47,797	108,345
Propane	15,549	507	785	-2,084	0	0	50	154	14,553	22,779
Normal Butane	16,716	8,736	2,749	1,449	0	0	114	1,111	28,425	60,711
Isobutane	6,250	772	1,701	2,789	0	0	7,501	233	3,778	15,896
	2,946	100	1,120	559	0	0	3,608	77	1,040	8,959
Other Liquids										
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	983	0	10,191	3,437	0	0	21,346	0	-6,735	147,803
Unfinished Oils	983	0	0	42	0	0	1,025	0	0	314
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	7,412	5,541	0	0	17,958	0	-5,005	105,627
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,779	-2,213	0	0	2,300	0	-1,734	41,588
			0	67	0	0	63	0	4	274
Finished Petroleum Products										
Finished Motor Gasoline	93	409,790	40,729	-12,005	0	0	0	17,914	420,693	505,545
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	201,142	8,569	-5,246	0	0	0	329	204,136	198,415
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	77,474	4,031	-4,336	0	0	0	329	76,840	88,413
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	123,668	4,538	-910	0	0	0	0	127,296	110,002
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	850	0	-137	0	0	0	0	713	2,612
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,651	379	-59	0	0	0	1	6,970	6,519
Kerosene	0	27,567	658	-313	0	0	0	329	27,583	38,415
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,858	1,037	445	0	0	0	5	5,334	10,791
Residual Fuel Oil	40	84,585	9,245	-8,422	0	0	0	715	84,733	160,780
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	28,079	17,630	3,574	0	0	0	8,576	40,707	47,216
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	2,435	1,188	138	0	0	0	127	3,634	1,653
Special Naphthas	0	5,462	0	-158	0	0	0	712	4,592	1,738
Lubricants	0	1,493	1,239	-156	0	0	0	48	2,527	2,847
Waxes	0	4,756	364	-395	0	0	0	353	4,372	12,540
Petroleum Coke	0	448	26	-18	0	0	0	22	434	636
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	13,154	0	140	0	0	0	6,646	6,648	5,001
Still Gas	0	10,910	314	-1,016	0	0	0	26	10,182	14,074
Miscellaneous Products	0	16,639	0	0	0	0	0	0	16,639	0
	52	1,761	81	-382	0	0	0	25	1,488	2,308
Total	316,746	419,905	166,006	-10,247	4,057	-25	402,793	25,626	468,074	1,555,716

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(9) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 2,932,400	0	1,148,381	-63,863	112,544	220	4,047,463	60,496	21,283	786,128
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	544,880	123,306	79,811	282	0	0	165,312	15,799	567,168	116,240
Pentanes Plus	98,123	0	15,750	870	0	0	69,946	803	43,994	7,895
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	446,757	123,306	64,061	-588	0	0	95,366	14,997	523,174	108,345
Ethane	170,049	7,276	22,758	-1,400	0	0	660	1,606	196,416	22,779
Propane	175,696	93,914	21,945	-5,431	0	0	1,256	9,258	275,610	60,711
Normal Butane	68,081	22,126	11,690	4,493	0	0	53,541	3,330	49,520	15,896
Isobutane	32,931	-10	7,668	1,750	0	0	39,909	803	1,628	8,959
Other Liquids	15,438	0	105,854	-2,783	0	0	189,727	0	-71,218	147,803
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	15,438	0	0	-29	0	0	15,409	0	0	314
Unfinished Oils	0	0	78,403	1,871	0	0	137,579	0	-57,305	105,627
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	27,445	-4,668	0	0	36,706	0	-13,929	41,588
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	6	43	0	0	33	0	16	274
Finished Petroleum Products	1,626	4,464,283	483,378	-36,252	0	0	0	157,224	4,755,811	505,545
Finished Motor Gasoline	500	2,164,335	97,063	-12,920	0	0	0	1,624	2,247,354	198,415
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	332	889,066	44,273	5,671	0	0	0	1,624	917,718	88,413
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	168	1,295,269	52,790	-18,591	0	0	0	0	1,329,636	110,002
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	8,476	602	-321	0	0	0	0	8,757	2,612
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	71,005	4,561	-306	0	0	0	433	74,827	6,519
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	307,605	15,263	-6,047	0	0	0	1,641	315,179	38,415
Kerosene	10	37,144	3,951	-2,931	0	0	0	38	38,136	10,791
Distillate Fuel Oil	453	895,642	92,855	-20,378	0	0	0	14,913	953,659	160,780
Residual Fuel Oil	0	293,986	227,168	1,892	0	0	0	60,443	462,604	47,216
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	39,927	11,469	59	0	0	0	2,019	49,436	1,653
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed, Use	0	80,701	0	19	0	0	0	5,222	75,498	1,738
Special Naphthas	-50	18,412	18,909	306	0	0	0	729	36,847	2,847
Lubricants	0	54,098	3,557	-465	0	0	0	4,910	52,280	12,540
Waxes	0	4,957	464	141	0	0	0	392	5,170	636
Petroleum Coke	0	147,148	0	480	0	0	0	64,327	83,301	5,001
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	133,127	4,089	4,718	0	0	0	183	141,751	14,074
Still Gas	0	188,451	0	0	0	0	0	0	188,451	0
Miscellaneous Products	713	19,269	3,427	-499	0	0	0	348	22,561	2,308
Total	3,494,344	4,587,589	1,817,424	-102,616	112,544	220	4,402,502	233,520	5,273,044	1,555,716

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(S) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,846	0	3,552	-166	135	-1	12,103	202	62
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs									
Pentanes Plus	1,676	337	285	110	0	0	612	55	1,742
Lighter Petroleum Gases	294	0	73	20	0	0	236	3	148
Ethane	1,382	337	212	90	0	0	376	52	1,593
Propane	518	17	26	-69	0	0	2	5	485
Normal Butane	557	291	92	48	0	0	4	37	948
Isobutane	208	26	57	93	0	0	250	8	126
	98	3	37	19	0	0	120	3	35
Other Liquids									
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	33	0	340	115	0	0	712	0	-225
Unfinished Oils	33	0	0	1	0	0	34	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	247	185	0	0	599	0	-167
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	93	-74	0	0	77	0	-58
	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products									
Finished Motor Gasoline	3	13,660	1,358	-400	0	0	0	597	14,023
Finished Lead Motor Gasoline	(s)	6,705	286	-175	0	0	0	11	6,805
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	2,582	134	-145	0	0	0	11	2,561
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	4,122	151	-30	0	0	0	0	4,243
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	28	0	-5	0	0	0	0	24
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	222	13	-2	0	0	0	(s)	232
Kerosene	0	919	22	-10	0	0	0	11	919
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	129	35	15	0	0	0	(s)	178
Residual Fuel Oil	1	2,820	308	-281	0	0	0	24	2,824
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	936	588	119	0	0	0	286	1,357
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	81	40	5	0	0	0	4	121
Special Naphthas	0	182	0	-5	0	0	0	24	153
Lubricants	0	50	41	-5	0	0	0	2	84
Waxes	0	159	12	-13	0	0	0	12	146
Petroleum Coke	0	15	1	-1	0	0	0	1	14
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	438	0	5	0	0	0	222	222
Still Gas	0	364	10	-34	0	0	0	1	339
Miscellaneous Products	0	555	0	0	0	0	0	0	555
	2	59	3	-13	0	0	0	1	50
Total	10,558	13,997	5,534	-342	135	-1	13,426	854	15,602

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply				Disposition				
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,753	0	3,428	-191	336	1	12,082	181	64
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,627	368	238	1	0	0	493	47	1,693
Pentanes Plus	293	0	47	3	0	0	209	2	131
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	1,334	368	191	-2	0	0	285	45	1,562
Ethane	508	22	68	-4	0	0	2	5	586
Propane	524	280	66	-16	0	0	4	28	823
Normal Butane	203	66	35	13	0	0	160	10	148
Isobutane	98	(s)	23	5	0	0	119	2	5
Other Liquids	46	0	316	-8	0	0	566	0	-213
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	46	0	0	(s)	0	0	46	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	234	6	0	0	411	0	-171
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	82	-14	0	0	110	0	-42
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)
Finished Petroleum Products	5	13,326	1,443	-108	0	0	0	469	14,196
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,461	290	-39	0	0	0	5	6,709
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,594	132	17	0	0	0	5	2,739
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1	3,866	158	-55	0	0	0	0	3,969
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	25	2	-1	0	0	0	0	26
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	212	14	-1	0	0	0	1	223
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	918	46	-18	0	0	0	5	941
Kerosene	(s)	111	12	-9	0	0	0	(s)	114
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	2,674	277	-61	0	0	0	45	2,847
Residual Fuel Oil	0	878	678	6	0	0	0	180	1,381
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	119	34	(s)	0	0	0	6	148
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	241	0	(s)	0	0	0	16	225
Special Naphthas	(s)	55	56	1	0	0	0	2	110
Lubricants	0	161	11	-1	0	0	0	15	156
Waxes	0	15	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	439	0	1	0	0	0	192	249
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	397	12	14	0	0	0	1	423
Still Gas	0	563	0	0	0	0	0	0	563
Miscellaneous Products	2	58	10	-1	0	0	0	1	67
Total	10,431	13,694	5,425	-306	336	1	13,142	697	15,740

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition					Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 1,659	0	30,411	1,540	-2,199	4,028	0	35,439	0	0	14,202
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	944	1,084	1,089	228	0	2,968	0	192	47	6,074	4,103
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	807	1,084	1,028	228	0	2,968	0	154	47	5,914	4,062
Pentanes Plus	137	0	61	0	0	0	0	38	0	160	41
Other Liquids	-34	0	3,521	184	0	324	0	3,737	0	258	18,096
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	-34	0	0	35	0	0	0	1	0	0	86
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,489	1,204	0	175	0	4,074	0	-1,206	13,129
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	2,032	-1,055	0	149	0	-338	0	1,464	4,881
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	0	39,981	33,842	-1,593	0	72,724	0	0	943	144,011	182,401
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	17,468	7,328	847	0	42,121	0	0	22	67,742	58,585
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	5,185	3,494	-79	0	13,181	0	0	22	21,759	24,340
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,283	3,834	926	0	28,940	0	0	0	45,983	34,245
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	3	0	-13	0	204	0	0	0	194	474
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	633	373	50	0	288	0	0	1	1,344	897
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,197	475	-1,095	0	9,399	0	0	0	9,976	9,800
Kerosene	0	275	582	-166	0	500	0	0	5	1,186	5,278
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,470	8,813	-3,121	0	18,147	0	0	2	33,307	74,901
Residual Fuel Oil	0	4,098	15,682	2,585	0	743	0	0	(s)	23,108	24,235
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	152	6	-23	0	16	0	0	27	123	300
Special Naphthas	0	43	114	-110	0	303	0	0	3	346	683
Lubricants	0	570	290	25	0	524	0	0	87	1,322	3,022
Waxes	0	95	6	-1	0	4	0	0	3	101	64
Petroleum Coke	0	1,143	0	65	0	0	0	0	757	451	835
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,956	159	-547	0	252	0	0	22	2,798	3,024
Still Gas	0	1,662	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,662	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	216	14	-89	0	223	0	0	13	352	303
Total	2,569	41,065	68,863	359	-2,199	80,044	0	39,368	990	150,343	218,802

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Thousands Barrels											
Commodity	Supply				Disposition				Ending Stocks		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs		Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,001	0	14,378	-1,025	35,181	-112	10	79,972	441	0	76,898
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	11,726	2,454	3,604	1,655	0	3,690	0	6,035	512	16,582	31,300
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	10,148	2,454	3,604	1,790	0	2,815	0	4,181	435	16,195	28,663
Pentanes Plus	1,578	0	0	-135	0	875	0	1,854	77	387	2,637
Other Liquids	103	0	220	316	0	707	0	2,425	0	-1,079	26,311
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	103	0	0	15	0	0	0	118	0	0	125
Unfinished Oils	0	0	220	391	0	682	0	1,397	0	-104	18,610
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-118	0	25	0	882	0	-975	7,471
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	28	0	0	0	28	0	0	105
Finished Petroleum Products	13	89,587	492	-2,429	0	26,601	0	0	373	113,891	124,410
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	50,693	90	-1,918	0	16,736	0	0	0	65,601	60,073
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	21,788	36	-2,225	0	9,187	0	0	0	28,786	29,802
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	28,905	54	307	0	7,549	0	0	0	36,815	30,271
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	91	0	51	0	28	0	0	0	170	574
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,072	0	-110	0	180	0	0	0	1,142	1,471
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,508	0	567	0	3,219	0	0	0	7,294	9,378
Kerosene	0	976	0	27	0	102	0	0	0	1,105	2,799
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	20,174	92	-1,080	0	5,747	0	0	(s)	24,933	37,512
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,262	67	97	0	107	0	0	0	2,533	3,692
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed	0	423	10	44	0	-33	0	0	37	407	266
Special Naphthas	0	288	150	-4	0	121	0	0	10	546	426
Lubricants	0	806	11	-119	0	273	0	0	16	955	2,152
Waxes	0	25	11	7	0	0	0	0	2	41	72
Petroleum Coke	0	2,915	0	12	0	0	0	0	307	2,620	782
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	3,048	6	-20	0	53	0	0	1	3,086	4,929
Still Gas	0	3,166	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,166	0
Miscellaneous Products	13	140	54	17	0	68	0	0	2	291	284
Total	43,843	92,041	18,694	-1,483	35,181	30,886	10	88,432	1,326	129,394	258,919

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	£ 129,642	0	53,331	-2,406	-26,954	14,383	3	167,974	0	19
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,507	5,304	2,393	601	0	-5,157	0	10,385	963	25,300
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,646	5,304	708	3	0	-4,510	0	5,638	963	22,550
Pentanes Plus	5,861	0	1,685	598	0	-647	0	4,747	0	2,750
Other Liquids	551	0	5,937	3,417	0	-1,133	0	13,515	0	-4,743
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	551	0	0	-8	0	0	0	543	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,701	3,241	0	-959	0	10,203	0	-2,220
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	236	144	0	-174	0	2,729	0	-2,523
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	77	194,112	4,644	-4,908	0	-102,766	0	0	8,167	82,992
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	94,365	374	-1,855	0	-61,056	0	0	270	31,559
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	34,710	97	-772	0	-23,278	0	0	270	10,486
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	59,655	277	-1,083	0	-37,778	0	0	0	21,071
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	551	0	-132	0	-245	0	0	0	174
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,020	0	-81	0	-608	0	0	0	2,331
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,695	0	708	0	-13,191	0	0	0	2,377
Kerosene	0	2,417	455	556	0	-602	0	0	221	1,991
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	39,884	(s)	-3,123	0	-24,373	0	0	(s)	2,826
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,863	1,605	-178	0	-850	0	0	160	12,268
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	6,968	1,173	46	0	17	0	0	3,967	7,474
Special Naphthas	0	1,018	961	27	0	-449	0	0	729	2,566
Lubricants	0	3,082	21	-304	0	-809	0	0	34	1,523
Waxes	0	237	5	-31	0	-4	0	0	185	1,804
Petroleum Coke	0	5,313	0	-103	0	0	0	0	14	193
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,797	39	-355	0	-305	0	0	2,579	2,631
Sill Gas	0	7,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,176
Miscellaneous Products	36	1,179	11	-83	0	-291	0	0	0	7,723
Total	163,777	199,416	66,305	-3,296	-26,954	-94,673	3	191,874	9,130	103,568
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	£ 129,642	0	53,331	-2,406	-26,954	14,383	3	167,974	0	19
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	33,507	5,304	2,393	601	0	-5,157	0	10,385	963	25,300
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	27,646	5,304	708	3	0	-4,510	0	5,638	963	22,550
Pentanes Plus	5,861	0	1,685	598	0	-647	0	4,747	0	2,750
Other Liquids	551	0	5,937	3,417	0	-1,133	0	13,515	0	-4,743
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	551	0	0	-8	0	0	0	543	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	5,701	3,241	0	-959	0	10,203	0	-2,220
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	236	144	0	-174	0	2,729	0	-2,523
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	77	194,112	4,644	-4,908	0	-102,766	0	0	8,167	82,992
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	94,365	374	-1,855	0	-61,056	0	0	270	31,559
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	34,710	97	-772	0	-23,278	0	0	270	10,486
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	59,655	277	-1,083	0	-37,778	0	0	0	21,071
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	551	0	-132	0	-245	0	0	0	174
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,020	0	-81	0	-608	0	0	0	2,331
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	14,695	0	708	0	-13,191	0	0	0	2,377
Kerosene	0	2,417	455	556	0	-602	0	0	221	1,991
Distillate Fuel Oil	40	39,884	(s)	-3,123	0	-24,373	0	0	(s)	2,826
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,863	1,605	-178	0	-850	0	0	160	12,268
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	6,968	1,173	46	0	17	0	0	3,967	7,474
Special Naphthas	0	1,018	961	27	0	-449	0	0	729	2,566
Lubricants	0	3,082	21	-304	0	-809	0	0	34	1,523
Waxes	0	237	5	-31	0	-4	0	0	185	1,804
Petroleum Coke	0	5,313	0	-103	0	0	0	0	14	193
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	2,797	39	-355	0	-305	0	0	2,579	2,631
Sill Gas	0	7,723	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,176
Miscellaneous Products	36	1,179	11	-83	0	-291	0	0	0	7,723
Total	163,777	199,416	66,305	-3,296	-26,954	-94,673	3	191,874	9,130	103,568

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

£ = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,160	0	1,188	-202	-4,936	0	0	13,203	0	7	13,890
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	3,060	33	795	233	0	-1,501	0	603	(\$)	2,017	1,122
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,240	33	629	117	0	-1,273	0	433	(\$)	1,313	953
Pentanes Plus	820	0	165	116	0	-228	0	170	0	703	169
Other Liquids	0	0	0	-195	0	0	0	-130	0	-65	4,545
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	-10	0	29	2,777
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-214	0	0	0	-120	0	-94	1,768
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	3	13,793	186	-791	0	95	0	0	2	13,284	12,007
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,253	47	-445	0	-150	0	0	0	6,705	5,182
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,081	47	-200	0	-293	0	0	0	3,635	3,053
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,172	1	-245	0	143	0	0	0	3,071	2,129
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	45	0	-21	0	13	0	0	0	37	76
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	396	0	17	0	-172	0	0	0	241	300
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	668	0	63	0	408	0	0	0	1,139	704
Kerosene	0	35	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	26	33
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,628	117	-225	0	-4	0	0	0	3,516	3,464
Residual Fuel Oil	0	299	21	31	0	0	0	0	0	351	619
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	2	0	-2	0	0	0	0	1	-1	8
Special Naphthas	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	10
Lubricants	0	26	0	-2	0	0	0	0	1	23	65
Waxes	0	16	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	15	13
Petroleum Coke	0	274	0	-9	0	0	0	0	0	265	190
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	645	0	-85	0	0	0	0	(\$)	560	1,236
Still Gas	0	448	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	448	0
Miscellaneous Products	3	56	(\$)	-103	0	0	0	0	0	-44	107
Total	20,223	13,826	2,169	-955	-4,936	-1,406	0	13,676	2	15,243	31,564

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 10. PAD District V, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Supply					Disposition				Ending Stocks	
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil ¹	Net Receipts	Crude Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports		Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 84,915	0	7,238	-2,885	2,966	-18,299	-38	66,513	5,620	1,840	78,916
Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs	1,056	1,240	659	582	0	0	0	1,131	129	2,277	2,163
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	620	1,240	385	575	0	0	0	867	129	1,824	2,121
Pentanes Plus	436	0	274	7	0	0	0	264	0	453	42
Other Liquids	363	0	512	-285	0	102	0	1,799	0	-1,107	32,947
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	363	0	0	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	5
Unfinished Oils	0	0	2	686	0	102	0	2,294	0	-1,504	23,986
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	511	-970	0	0	0	-853	0	394	8,936
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-1	0	0	0	-5	0	4	20
Finished Petroleum Products	0	72,317	1,566	-2,284	0	3,346	0	0	8,429	66,516	55,762
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	31,363	729	-1,875	0	2,349	0	0	38	32,529	21,765
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,710	358	-1,060	0	1,203	0	0	38	12,173	10,067
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	19,653	371	-815	0	1,146	0	0	0	20,355	11,698
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	160	0	-22	0	0	0	0	0	138	664
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,530	6	65	0	312	0	0	0	1,913	1,474
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	7,499	183	-556	0	165	0	0	108	7,183	6,126
Kerosene	0	155	0	37	0	0	0	0	(s)	192	201
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	11,429	222	-873	0	483	0	0	552	10,709	11,855
Residual Fuel Oil	0	10,557	256	1,039	0	0	0	0	4,609	7,242	8,314
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	352	0	-85	0	0	0	0	221	251	329
Special Naphthas	0	142	13	-69	0	25	0	0	1	110	1,113
Lubricants	0	272	43	5	0	12	0	0	64	268	1,113
Waxes	0	75	4	8	0	0	0	0	3	84	36
Petroleum Coke	0	3,509	0	175	0	0	0	0	3,003	681	1,509
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	1,464	109	-9	0	0	0	0	2	1,562	1,719
Still Gas	0	3,640	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,640	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	170	1	-124	0	0	0	0	2	45	406
Total	86,334	73,557	9,975	-4,872	2,966	-14,851	-38	69,443	14,178	69,526	169,788

¹ Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.

(*) = Less than 500 barrels.

E = Estimated.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Currently Available Month,¹ September 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

PAD District and State		Production		PAD District and State		Production	
	Total		Daily Average		Total		Daily Average
PAD District I				PAD District IV			
Florida	1,132		38	Colorado	E 2,349		E 78
New York	E 69		E 2	Montana	E 2,250		E 75
Pennsylvania	E 351		E 12	Utah	E 2,640		E 88
Virginia	E 6		E 0	Wyoming	E 9,789		E 326
West Virginia	264		9	Adjustment 2	0		0
Adjustment 2	-100		-3	Total PAD District IV	E 17,028		E 568
Total PAD District I	E 1,722		E 57				
PAD District II				PAD District V			
Illinois	2,408		80	Alaska	1,749		58
Indiana	282		9	South Alaska	51,063		1,702
Kansas	6,039		201	North Slope	-1,062		-35
Kentucky	616		21	Adjustment for Alaska ²	51,750		1,725
Michigan	2,425		81	Total Alaska	18		1
Missouri	E 21		E 1	Arizona	6,443		215
Nebraska	549		18	California	21,176		706
North Dakota	4,332		144	Central Coastal	15		1
Ohio	E 1,230		E 41	East Central	6,338		211
Oklahoma	15,259		509	North	33,972		1,132
South Dakota	112		4	South	216		7
Tennessee	71		2	Total California	-753		-25
Adjustment 2	-2,012		-67	Nevada	85,203		2,840
Total PAD District II	E 31,332		E 1,044	Adjustment for Arizona, California, and Nevada ²			
PAD District III				Total PAD District V	E 262,767		E 8,759
Alabama	1,689		56				
Arkansas	E 1,548		E 52	United States Total			
Louisiana	40,007		1,334				
Gulf Coast	2,699		90				
Rest of State	42,706		1,424				
Total Louisiana	2,696		90				
Mississippi	574		19				
New Mexico	5,827		194				
Northwestern	6,401		213				
Southeastern							
Total New Mexico							
Texas	2,168		72				
TRRC District 01	3,242		108				
TRRC District 02	10,148		338				
TRRC District 03	2,439		81				
TRRC District 04	670		22				
TRRC District 05	3,652		122				
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	2,932		98				
TRRC District 07B	2,966		99				
TRRC District 07C	18,991		633				
TRRC District 08	17,526		584				
TRRC District 08A	3,322		111				
TRRC District 09	1,771		59				
TRRC District 10	3,964		132				
East Texas	73,785		2,460				
Total Texas	-1,323		-44				
Adjustment 2							
Total PAD District III	E 127,482		E 4,249				

¹ Includes the following offshore production (thousand barrels):

Alaska: State - 1,736;
California: Federal - 2,684, State - 3,381;
Louisiana: Federal - 26,923, State - 2,276;
Texas: Federal - 1,827, State- 136;
U.S. Total - 38,963

² These adjustments are used to reconcile the national and PADD level sums of the State data with the independently estimated U.S. and Alaskan figures shown in the Summary Statistics portion of this issue and with the PADD level figures published in a previous issue. Final data at the State, PAD District and national levels will be published without adjustments in the Petroleum Supply Annual.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding. Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

E = Estimated.

- Data not available.

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 12. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, 1 November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I		PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States				
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill.	Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.		New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	Dist. V West Coast
Natural Gas Liquids	369	575	944	0	1,931	0	526	9,269	11,726	19,157	2,498	6,974	615	4,263	33,507	3,060	1,056	50,293
Pentanes Plus	62	75	137	0	213	0	130	1,235	1,578	3,310	228	1,292	174	857	5,861	820	436	8,832
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	307	500	807	0	1,718	0	396	8,034	10,148	15,847	2,270	5,682	441	3,406	27,846	2,240	620	41,461
Ethane	96	153	249	0	706	0	2	3,439	4,147	6,126	928	2,570	76	1,003	10,703	441	9	15,549
Propane	127	234	361	0	632	0	234	3,115	3,981	6,177	1,207	1,903	190	1,384	10,861	1,145	368	16,716
Normal Butane	63	81	144	0	205	0	134	1,002	1,341	2,549	64	649	123	704	4,089	499	177	6,250
Isobutane	21	32	53	0	175	0	26	478	679	995	71	560	52	315	1,993	155	66	2,946
Finished Petroleum Products	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	12	13	22	40	5	7	3	77	3	0	93
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	40	0	0	40
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total Production	369	575	944	0	1,932	0	526	9,281	11,739	19,179	2,538	6,979	622	4,266	33,584	3,063	1,056	50,386

1. Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II							PAD District III				PAD		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ill., Ky.	Ind., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	L.A. Gulf Coast	No. La. Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,586	2,853	35,439	1,868	49,091	8,838	20,175	79,972	14,693	85,416	61,371	5,059	1,435	167,974	13,203	66,513	363,101
Pentanes Plus	38	0	38	0	732	159	963	1,854	1,258	2,821	483	82	103	4,747	170	264	7,073
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	49	105	154	170	2,424	510	1,077	4,181	912	2,284	2,273	128	41	5,638	433	867	11,273
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	50
Propane	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	79	0	1	33	2	0	33	2	0	114
Normal Butane	0	105	105	95	1,514	446	633	2,688	602	1,562	1,437	45	17	3,663	369	676	7,501
Isobutane	49	0	49	75	831	64	444	1,414	310	721	754	83	24	1,892	62	191	3,608
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1	0	1	0	114	0	4	118	9	246	282	0	6	543	0	363	1,025
Unfinished Oil (net)	4,065	9	4,074	40	1,615	61	-319	1,397	346	7,221	2,408	262	-34	10,203	-10	2,294	17,958
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	-317	-21	-338	7	988	-14	-99	882	-21	2,271	331	2	146	2,729	-120	-853	2,300
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	40	0	-12	28	0	3	37	0	0	40	0	-5	63
Total Input to Refineries	36,422	2,946	39,368	2,085	55,004	9,554	21,789	88,432	17,197	100,262	67,185	5,533	1,697	191,874	13,676	69,443	402,793
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,111	95	1,206	62	1,645	312	685	2,704	500	2,895	2,066	153	48	5,662	444	2,213	12,229
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,405	174	1,579	66	2,329	304	791	3,490	610	3,768	2,470	295	71	7,211	558	3,023	15,861
Operating Ratio (percent) ¹	79.1	54.5	76.4	94.3	70.6	102.7	86.6	77.5	82.0	76.9	83.6	51.8	67.6	78.5	79.6	73.2	77.1
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.07	.55	1.02	.55	.80	1.89	.48	.83	.64	1.06	.79	1.44	.87	.93	.96	1.04	.94
API Gravity, Weighted Average	31.13	38.79	31.80	37.22	36.63	30.12	37.50	36.16	38.02	34.77	32.86	33.23	38.03	34.33	35.02	25.41	32.86
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,405	174	1,579	66	2,329	304	791	3,490	610	3,766	2,470	295	71	7,211	558	3,023	15,861
Operating	1,300	110	1,410	66	2,054	299	744	3,163	542	3,225	2,316	244	71	6,398	530	2,844	14,344
Idle	105	64	169	0	275	5	47	327	68	541	154	51	0	814	28	179	1,517

¹ Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I				PAD District II				PAD District III				Total	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.	PAD Dist. V West Coast	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wis., Dak.	Okl., Kans., Mo.	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	La., Gulf Coast						
Liquefied Refinery Gases	1,056	28	1,084	36	1,749	270	399	-93	2,611	2,703	54	2,703	2,454	29	5,304	33	1,240	10,115
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	262	0	262	0	0	0	61	64	1,649	1,629	4	1,649	271	0	3,346	7	182	4,068
For Other Uses	794	28	822	36	1,539	270	338	-157	962	1,074	50	1,074	2,183	29	1,958	26	1,058	6,047
Ethane	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	0	504	0	0	507
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
For Other Uses	3	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	416	0	0	416
Propane	905	28	933	36	1,655	272	445	236	2,517	1,378	48	1,378	2,408	35	4,214	152	1,029	8,736
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	224	0	224	0	0	0	61	68	1,138	232	0	1,138	271	0	1,438	0	177	2,110
For Other Uses	681	28	709	36	1,445	272	384	168	1,379	1,146	48	1,379	2,137	35	2,776	152	852	6,626
Normal Butane	148	0	148	0	94	-2	-46	-325	-503	1,315	6	-503	46	-6	487	-120	211	772
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	38	0	38	0	0	0	0	0	-7	1,396	4	-7	0	0	1,393	6	5	1,442
For Other Uses	110	0	110	0	94	-2	-46	-325	-496	-81	2	-496	46	-6	-906	-126	206	-670
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-4	103	0	0	103	0	0	99	1	0	100
Finished Motor Gasoline	16,321	1,147	17,468	1,132	32,393	5,000	12,168	9,623	50,282	32,003	1,601	32,003	50,693	856	94,365	7,253	31,363	201,142
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,707	478	5,185	488	12,291	2,390	6,619	4,527	17,357	11,637	732	11,637	21,788	457	34,710	4,081	11,710	77,474
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	11,614	669	12,283	644	20,102	2,610	5,549	5,096	32,925	20,366	869	20,366	28,905	399	59,655	3,172	19,653	123,668
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	0	3	0	75	0	16	39	334	178	0	334	91	0	551	45	160	850
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	603	30	633	64	718	165	125	815	1,007	758	178	1,007	1,072	262	3,020	396	1,530	6,651
Kerosene	1,197	0	1,197	-8	2,630	208	678	883	6,569	7,214	7	6,569	3,508	22	14,695	668	7,499	27,567
Distillate Fuel Oil	207	68	275	142	608	165	61	34	1,270	1,092	21	1,270	976	0	2,417	35	155	3,858
Residual Fuel Oil	8,666	804	9,470	508	10,839	2,639	6,188	3,799	20,585	13,575	1,588	20,585	20,174	327	39,884	3,628	11,429	84,595
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	3,901	197	4,098	74	1,602	228	358	823	6,305	3,367	288	6,305	2,262	80	10,863	299	10,557	28,079
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	146	0	146	0	226	0	106	139	1,614	39	3	1,614	332	0	1,795	0	162	2,435
Special Naphthas	6	0	6	0	91	0	0	125	3,285	1,763	0	3,285	91	0	5,173	2	190	5,462
Lubricants	14	29	43	0	166	0	122	116	614	145	143	614	288	0	1,018	2	142	1,493
Waxes	224	346	570	0	487	0	319	17	1,950	723	392	1,950	806	0	3,082	26	272	4,756
Petroleum Coke	0	95	95	0	10	0	15	6	100	76	55	100	25	0	237	16	75	448
Marketable	1,124	19	1,143	27	1,857	447	584	301	2,648	2,310	43	2,648	2,915	11	5,313	274	3,509	13,154
Catalyst	470	0	470	0	964	377	423	58	1,106	1,525	25	1,106	1,764	0	2,714	122	2,672	7,742
Asphalt and Road Oil	654	19	673	27	893	70	161	243	1,542	785	18	1,542	1,151	11	2,599	152	837	5,412
Still Gas	2,898	58	2,956	116	1,667	686	579	205	575	915	1,008	575	3,048	94	2,797	645	1,464	10,910
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	1,551	111	1,662	55	2,143	316	652	409	4,626	2,507	140	4,626	3,166	41	7,723	448	3,640	16,639
For Other Uses	202	0	202	0	1	0	0	6	416	117	0	416	1	0	539	0	106	848
Miscellaneous Products	1,349	111	1,460	55	2,142	316	652	403	4,210	2,390	140	4,210	3,165	41	7,184	448	3,534	15,791
Fuel Use	169	47	216	3	29	34	74	13	622	501	43	622	140	0	1,179	56	170	1,761
Non-Fuel Use	2	21	23	0	0	0	0	0	-78	289	0	-78	0	0	211	12	7	253
Total Production	38,086	2,979	41,065	2,149	57,290	10,158	22,444	17,254	105,007	69,869	5,564	105,007	92,041	1,722	199,416	13,826	73,557	419,905
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ¹	-1,664	-33	-1,697	-64	-2,286	-604	-655	-57	-4,745	-2,684	-31	-4,745	-3,609	-25	-7,542	-150	-4,114	-17,112

¹ Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Note: See Explanatory Note 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Percent Refinery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appala- chian	Total	Appala- chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Daks.	Kans., Mo.	Okl., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	
		#1															
Finished Motor Gasoline ²	45.2	37.1	44.6	50.1	55.5	48.8	51.5	53.7	49.6	46.1	44.9	26.1	40.0	45.3	51.3	44.6	47.1
Finished Aviation Gasoline ³ .....	.0	.0	.0	.0	.1	.0	.1	.1	.3	.4	.2	.0	.0	.3	.3	.2	.2
Liquefied Refinery Gases	2.9	1.0	2.7	1.9	3.4	3.0	2.0	3.0	-6	2.8	4.2	1.0	2.1	3.0	.3	1.8	2.7
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1.6	1.0	1.6	3.4	1.4	1.9	.6	1.3	5.4	1.1	1.2	3.3	18.7	1.7	3.0	2.2	1.7
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	3.3	0	3.0	-4	5.2	2.3	3.4	4.3	5.9	7.1	11.3	.1	1.6	8.2	5.1	10.9	7.2
Kerosene .....	.6	2.4	.7	7.4	1.2	1.9	.3	1.2	-2	1.4	1.7	.4	.0	1.4	.3	.2	1.0
Distillate Fuel Oil	23.6	28.1	24.0	26.6	21.4	29.7	31.2	24.8	25.3	22.2	21.3	29.8	23.3	22.4	27.5	16.6	22.2
Residual Fuel Oil	10.6	6.9	10.4	3.9	3.2	2.6	1.8	2.8	5.5	6.8	5.3	5.4	5.7	6.1	2.3	15.3	7.4
Naphtha < 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.4	0	.4	0	.4	0	.5	.4	.9	1.7	.1	.1	0	0	0	.2	.6
Other Oils > 400 Deg. F. Petro. Feed. Use .....	.0	0	.0	0	.2	0	0	.1	.8	3.5	2.8	0	0	2.9	.0	.3	1.4
Special Naphthas .....	.6	12.1	1.4	0	1.0	0	1.6	1.0	.1	2.1	1.1	7.4	0	.6	.0	.2	.4
Lubricants .....	.0	3.3	.2	0	.0	0	.1	.0	.1	.0	.1	1.0	0	.1	.1	.1	1.1
Waxes	3.1	.7	2.9	1.4	3.7	5.0	.29	3.6	2.0	2.9	3.6	.8	.8	3.0	2.1	5.1	3.5
Petroleum Coke	7.9	2.0	7.5	6.1	3.3	7.7	2.9	3.7	1.4	.6	1.4	18.9	6.7	1.6	4.9	2.1	2.9
Asphalt and Road Oil	4.2	3.9	4.2	2.9	4.2	3.6	3.3	3.9	2.7	5.0	3.9	2.6	2.9	4.3	3.4	5.3	4.4
Still Gas .....	.5	1.6	.5	.2	.1	.4	.4	.2	.1	.7	.8	.8	0	.7	.4	.2	.5
Miscellaneous Products																	
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+) ⁴	-4.5	-1.2	-4.3	-3.4	-4.5	-6.8	-3.3	-4.4	-4	-5.1	-4.2	-6	-1.8	-4.2	-1.1	-6.0	-4.5

¹ Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.² Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.³ Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.⁴ Represents the difference between Input and Production.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Note: See Explanatory 2.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	30,411	14,378	53,331	1,188	7,238	106,546
Natural Gas Liquids						
Pentanes Plus	1,089	3,604	2,393	795	659	8,540
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	61	0	1,685	165	274	2,185
Ethane	1,028	3,604	708	629	385	6,355
Propane	1	783	0	0	1	785
Normal Butane	936	1,293	170	303	47	2,749
Isobutane	55	917	331	196	202	1,701
	37	611	207	130	135	1,120
Other Liquids ¹	3,521	220	5,937	0	512	10,191
Unfinished Oils ¹	1,489	220	5,701	0	2	7,412
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	2,032	0	236	0	511	2,779
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	33,842	492	4,644	186	1,566	40,729
Finished Motor Gasoline	7,328	90	374	47	729	8,569
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,494	36	97	47	358	4,031
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	3,834	54	277	1	371	4,538
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	373	0	0	0	6	379
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	475	0	0	0	183	658
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	475	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	582	0	455	0	183	658
Distillate Fuel Oil	8,813	92	0	117	0	1,037
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	222	9,245
Other	8,813	92	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	15,682	67	1,605	117	222	9,245
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	21	256	17,630
Other	15,682	67	0	0	0	0
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	6	10	1,605	21	256	17,630
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	1,173	0	0	1,188
Special Naphthas	114	150	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	290	11	961	1	13	1,239
Waxes	6	11	21	0	43	364
Asphalt and Road Oil	159	6	5	0	4	26
Miscellaneous Products	14	54	39	0	109	314
			11	(s)	1	81
Total Imports	68,863	18,694	66,305	2,169	9,975	166,006

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 17. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ^{1 2}	308,018	167,439	595,071	11,141	66,713	1,148,381
Natural Gas Liquids	14,170	44,809	9,253	5,817	5,762	79,811
Pentanes plus	8,172	0	5,359	1,122	1,097	15,750
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	5,998	44,809	3,893	4,695	4,665	64,061
Ethane	369	22,387	0	0	1	22,756
Propane	3,613	13,768	1,597	2,262	705	21,945
Normal Butane	1,209	5,198	1,448	1,460	2,375	11,890
Isobutane	806	3,456	849	973	1,584	7,668
Other Liquids ¹	32,937	3,677	57,022	0	12,218	105,854
Unfinished Oils ¹	17,718	3,602	52,633	0	4,449	78,403
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	15,218	75	4,388	0	7,764	27,445
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	6	6
Finished Petroleum Products	397,017	10,968	56,415	2,156	16,823	483,378
Finished Motor Gasoline	81,977	1,400	6,462	654	6,569	97,063
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	36,991	913	3,338	627	2,403	44,273
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	44,986	487	3,124	27	4,166	52,790
Finished Aviation Gasoline	588	0	0	2	13	602
Naptha-Type Jet Fuel	2,659	0	1,888	0	14	4,561
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	13,682	0	0	0	1,581	15,263
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	13,682	0	0	0	1,581	15,263
Kerosene	3,490	0	461	0	(s)	3,951
Distillate Fuel Oil	85,727	2,770	1,029	1,317	2,012	92,855
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	85,727	2,770	1,029	1,317	2,012	92,855
Residual Fuel Oil	197,958	1,761	23,058	143	4,249	227,168
Bonded Ships Bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	197,958	1,761	23,058	143	4,249	227,168
Naptha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	748	126	10,595	0	0	11,469
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	2,975	4,103	10,654	5	1,172	18,909
Lubricants	2,358	127	328	1	743	3,557
Waxes	149	81	198	0	36	464
Asphalt and Road Oil	3,239	170	250	33	397	4,089
Miscellaneous Products	1,468	430	1,491	2	35	3,427
Total Imports	752,141	226,893	717,760	19,114	101,516	1,817,424

¹ Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

² Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
All PAD Districts														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	5,053	305	0	0	0	0	0	200	1,374	0	1,912	3,792	8,845	295
Kuwait	1,400	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	336	1,736	58
Qatar	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	163	5
Saudi Arabia	4,483	781	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,005	5,488	183
United Arab Emirates	2,647	0	0	540	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	1,072	3,718	124
Subtotal Arab OPEC	13,583	1,249	0	540	224	0	0	1,069	1,374	0	1,912	6,367	19,950	665
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,851	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180	2,031	68
Gabon	1,275	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,275	42
Indonesia	11,578	0	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	677	12,256	409
Iran	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	732	24
Nigeria	4,891	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,891	163
Venezuela	7,647	0	1,345	0	1,105	230	30	2,182	3,428	0	119	8,439	16,085	536
Subtotal Other OPEC	27,973	0	1,749	0	1,105	230	30	2,182	3,608	0	392	9,296	37,269	1,242
Other														
Angola	1,885	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	0	0	688	2,573	86
Australia	2,231	0	243	0	131	55	0	54	72	0	0	556	2,787	93
Bahamas	0	0	941	0	0	0	0	631	534	258	272	2,636	2,636	88
Brazil	0	0	0	236	1,386	0	0	0	939	43	0	2,603	2,603	87
Canada	11,282	5,104	226	0	404	6	55	660	757	176	435	7,822	19,104	637
Congo	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	17
Egypt	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12
France	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	223	0	(s)	1	426	426	14
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Mexico	19,995	0	2,028	247	888	22	0	398	951	0	138	4,672	24,667	822
Netherlands	(s)	(s)	224	256	858	0	0	901	0	0	4	2,243	2,243	75
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	1,147	0	0	297	0	0	3,691	0	98	5,235	5,235	174
Norway	3,549	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,549	118
Oman	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	19
People's Republic of China	624	0	0	400	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	573	1,198	40
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	227	478	478	16
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	251	108	0	368	0	355	238	1,320	1,320	44
Romania	0	0	0	827	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,104	1,104	37
Spain	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	2	10	102	102	3
Trinidad and Tobago	3,345	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	3,456	115
United Kingdom	15,483	2	0	0	566	0	0	0	0	0	263	831	16,314	544
Virgin Islands	0	0	514	0	1,334	266	812	1,368	4,125	0	81	8,501	8,501	283
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	6
Zaire	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	26
Other Western Hemisphere	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	41	179	328	11
Other Eastern Hemisphere	4,241	(s)	339	183	491	53	140	1,391	640	266	46	3,530	7,772	259
Subtotal Other	64,990	5,106	5,663	2,239	7,240	807	1,007	5,994	12,648	1,239	1,853	43,797	108,787	3,626
Total Imports	106,546	6,355	7,412	2,779	8,569	1,037	1,037	9,245	17,630	1,239	4,158	59,460	166,006	5,534

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,865	0	0	0	0	0	0	200	1,374	0	0	1,575	5,440	181
Kuwait	871	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	336	1,207	40
Qatar	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	163	5
Saudi Arabia	1,593	378	0	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	602	2,195	73
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	540	0	0	0	532	0	0	0	1,072	1,072	36
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,329	541	0	540	224	0	0	1,069	1,374	0	(s)	3,747	10,076	336
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180	0	0	180	180	6
Gabon	301	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	301	10
Indonesia	2,586	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,586	86
Nigeria	3,283	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,283	109
Venezuela	2,989	0	0	0	1,105	230	30	2,182	3,179	0	119	6,844	9,833	328
Subtotal Other OPEC	9,159	0	0	0	1,105	230	30	2,182	3,359	0	119	7,024	16,163	539
Other														
Angola	1,439	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	688	0	0	688	2,127	71
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	631	534	0	0	1,165	1,165	39
Brazil	0	0	0	0	1,289	0	0	0	939	0	0	2,228	2,228	74
Canada	1,451	485	5	0	46	0	55	313	635	13	123	1,675	3,125	104
Egypt	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12
France	0	0	0	0	202	0	0	223	0	(s)	0	425	425	14
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Mexico	3,235	0	0	247	888	22	0	398	310	0	0	1,865	5,099	170
Netherlands	(s)	0	224	256	858	0	0	901	0	0	1	2,240	2,240	75
Netherlands Antilles	993	0	922	0	0	223	0	0	3,691	0	44	4,880	4,880	163
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	993	33
Oman	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	624	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	624	21
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	250	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	827	251	108	0	368	0	101	238	1,066	1,066	36
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	827	827	28
Spain	0	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	91	91	3
Trinidad and Tobago	490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	16
United Kingdom	5,029	2	0	0	566	0	0	0	0	0	7	575	5,603	187
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,334	266	357	1,368	3,901	0	0	7,226	7,226	241
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	6
Zaire	780	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	780	26
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	531	0	339	163	287	0	140	1,360	0	0	5	2,295	2,826	94
Subtotal Other	14,923	488	1,489	1,492	5,999	619	552	5,562	10,948	114	418	27,681	42,604	1,420
Total Imports	30,411	1,028	1,489	2,032	7,328	848	582	8,813	15,582	114	537	38,452	68,863	2,295

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	350	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	350	12
Kuwait	529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	529	18
United Arab Emirates	1,421	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,421	47
Subtotal Arab OPEC	2,300	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,300	77
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	372	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	372	12
Nigeria	521	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	521	17
Subtotal Other OPEC	893	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	893	30
Other														
Canada	8,642	3,604	220	0	90	0	0	92	67	150	92	4,316	12,958	432
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	1,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,098	37
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	438	15
United Kingdom	1,006	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,006	34
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Subtotal Other	11,184	3,604	220	0	90	0	0	92	67	150	92	4,316	15,501	517
Total Imports	14,378	3,604	220	0	90	0	0	92	67	150	92	4,316	18,694	623
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	839	305	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,912	2,217	3,056	102
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	2,890	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	403	3,293	110
United Arab Emirates	1,225	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,225	41
Subtotal Arab OPEC	4,954	708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,912	2,620	7,574	252
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,478	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,478	49
Gabon	974	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	974	32
Indonesia	2,473	0	404	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	404	2,877	96
Iran	732	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	732	24
Nigeria	1,086	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,086	36
Venezuela	4,658	0	1,345	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	1,594	6,252	208
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,402	0	1,749	0	0	0	0	0	249	0	0	1,998	13,400	447
Other														
Angola	446	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	446	15
Australia	1,512	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	243	1,755	58
Bahamas	0	0	941	0	0	0	0	0	0	258	272	1,471	1,471	49
Brazil	0	0	0	236	97	0	0	0	0	43	0	375	375	13
Canada	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35	35	36	1
Congo	509	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	509	17
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 18. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other														
Mexico	15,663	0	2,028	0	0	0	0	0	635	0	44	2,707	18,370	612
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	226	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	237	237	8
Norway	2,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,556	85
Oman	565	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	565	19
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	227	227	227	8
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	254	0	254	254	8
Romania	0	0	0	0	277	0	0	0	0	0	0	277	277	9
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	12	12	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	2,417	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,417	81
United Kingdom	9,449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	256	256	9,705	324
Virgin Islands	0	0	514	0	0	0	455	0	224	0	81	1,275	1,275	42
Other Western Hemisphere	149	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	138	41	179	328	11
Other Eastern Hemisphere	3,710	0	0	0	0	0	455	0	497	266	40	802	4,512	150
Subtotal Other	36,975	0	3,952	236	374	0	455	(s)	1,356	961	1,021	8,356	45,331	1,511
Total Imports	53,331	708	5,701	236	374	0	455	(s)	1,605	961	2,933	12,974	66,305	2,210
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	1,188	629	0	0	47	0	0	117	21	1	166	981	2,169	72
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	1,188	629	0	0	47	0	0	117	21	1	166	981	2,169	72
Total Imports	1,188	629	0	0	47	0	0	117	21	1	166	981	2,169	72
PAD District V														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	6,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	274	6,792	226
Subtotal Other OPEC	6,519	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	274	274	6,792	226
Other														
Australia	719	0	0	0	131	55	0	54	72	0	0	312	1,032	34
Canada	0	385	2	0	220	6	0	138	34	13	19	816	816	27
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	94	100	100	3
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	0	0	43	117	117	4
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	400	173	0	0	0	0	0	0	573	573	19
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	4
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	(s)	0	0	204	53	0	31	144	0	1	433	433	14
Subtotal Other	719	385	2	511	729	189	0	222	256	13	157	2,463	3,182	106
Total Imports	7,238	385	2	511	729	189	0	222	256	13	430	2,736	9,975	332

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	66,728	671	598	399	434	327	0	5,745	18,586	3,210	12,002	42,973	109,702	327
Iraq	3,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3,151	9
Kuwait	7,205	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	4,019	0	0	4,356	11,560	35
Qatar	1,497	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	1,660	5
Saudi Arabia	107,353	1,698	1,119	0	224	0	0	0	1,013	0	(s)	4,054	111,406	333
United Arab Emirates	26,418	0	1,049	2,682	357	221	0	1,097	2,291	0	2,169	9,865	36,283	108
Subtotal Arab OPEC	212,352	2,532	2,766	3,081	1,015	548	0	8,178	25,910	3,210	14,171	61,411	273,763	817
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	16,394	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,940	0	0	2,940	19,334	58
Gabon	18,335	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	60	0	306	18,641	56
Indonesia	101,304	1,356	2,835	0	1,354	200	0	368	5,946	1,225	892	14,176	115,480	345
Iran	3,320	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,320	10
Nigeria	70,445	0	1,582	0	0	0	0	53	1,194	0	248	3,077	73,523	219
Venezuela	85,156	0	8,084	944	19,241	4,437	302	22,835	38,326	68	2,750	96,987	182,143	544
Subtotal Other OPEC	294,954	1,356	12,502	944	20,594	4,637	302	23,256	48,653	1,353	3,890	117,487	412,441	1,231
Other														
Angola	29,286	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	0	0	1,853	31,139	93
Australia	7,535	504	243	0	857	173	0	319	1,585	0	0	208	11,424	34
Bahamas	0	0	9,649	506	0	1,402	69	6,193	7,768	516	3,120	29,224	29,224	87
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	1
Brazil	2	0	0	470	8,584	0	0	0	9,906	303	24	19,286	19,288	58
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	113,309	56,832	3,520	75	5,940	222	139	11,371	8,148	4,860	4,588	95,694	209,003	624
Congo	11,171	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,875	0	(s)	1,875	13,045	39
Egypt	3,485	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,485	10
France	0	(s)	(s)	0	979	0	0	656	299	1	17	1,952	1,952	6
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	251	1
Libenia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	0	0	0	1,882	1,882	6
Malaysia	0	125	0	0	158	7	0	20	99	0	0	409	409	1
Mexico	220,519	1,820	13,387	4,924	2,159	357	0	1,869	2,947	300	1,098	28,860	249,379	744
Netherlands	1,046	1	224	634	8,030	196	0	9,129	1,418	340	820	20,791	21,838	65
Netherlands Antilles	0	28	11,129	426	6,397	1,230	0	2,871	40,729	35	667	63,512	63,512	190
Norway	38,803	(s)	0	0	0	451	0	366	0	0	0	817	39,620	118
Oman	3,822	0	0	0	1,290	0	0	0	1,239	0	0	1,239	5,061	15
People's Republic of China	4,884	0	668	8,020	0	0	0	0	5,120	0	33	10,357	15,241	45
Peru	224	0	755	0	3,957	223	0	1,519	0	4,096	450	6,547	6,771	20
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,298	0	3,957	561	70	1,519	0	0	2,271	13,772	13,772	41
Romania	0	0	252	6,180	3,390	0	0	126	389	423	3,634	14,395	14,395	43
Spain	0	0	218	0	1,257	1,016	0	123	782	14	200	3,610	3,610	11
Trinidad and Tobago	29,096	0	13	111	0	0	0	504	1,731	7	15	2,382	31,478	94
Tunisia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
United Kingdom	126,420	562	737	370	3,969	325	0	163	655	156	978	7,914	134,334	401
Virgin Islands	0	0	11,245	43	16,408	6,457	3,163	17,173	44,622	402	708	100,223	100,223	299
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	188	1
Zaire	10,232	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,232	31
Other Western Hemisphere	871	127	1,699	39	231	0	6	361	6,852	446	248	10,009	10,880	32
Other Eastern Hemisphere	40,105	301	7,974	1,623	11,657	2,020	200	8,657	12,459	2,101	2,222	49,215	89,320	267
Subtotal Other	641,075	60,173	63,135	23,421	75,453	14,639	3,649	61,421	152,606	14,345	21,302	490,146	1,131,220	3,377
Total Imports	1,148,381	64,051	78,403	27,445	97,063	19,824	3,951	92,855	227,168	18,909	39,363	669,043	1,817,424	5,425

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin- ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Compo- nents	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero- sene	Distil- Fuel Oil	Resid- Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod- ucts 2	Total Prod- ucts	Total Petro- leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District I														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	21,058	367	0	0	434	327	0	6,695	16,833	218	2,019	26,893	47,951	143
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Kuwait	1,378	0	0	0	0	0	0	336	0	0	0	336	1,714	5
Qatar	0	163	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	163	(s)
Saudi Arabia	25,181	1,295	867	0	224	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,386	27,567	82
United Arab Emirates	836	0	0	2,682	357	0	0	1,097	434	0	1,628	6,197	7,033	21
Subtotal Arab OPEC	48,453	1,825	867	2,682	1,015	327	0	8,128	17,267	218	3,647	35,975	84,428	252
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	302	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,940	0	0	2,940	3,242	10
Gabon	5,364	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	60	0	306	5,670	17
Indonesia	24,120	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	1,389	0	0	1,617	25,736	77
Nigeria	23,202	0	0	0	0	0	0	50	704	0	0	754	23,956	72
Venezuela	26,067	0	0	114	16,705	4,035	302	22,779	35,573	0	2,246	81,754	107,821	322
Subtotal Other OPEC	79,055	0	228	114	16,705	4,035	302	22,829	40,853	60	2,246	87,371	166,426	497
Other														
Angola	18,708	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,853	0	0	1,853	20,561	61
Australia	674	0	0	0	0	1,402	69	5,845	7,746	0	0	746	1,419	4
Bahamas	0	0	481	0	0	0	0	0	7,768	0	180	15,744	15,744	47
Brazil	2	0	0	0	6,849	0	0	0	9,641	0	1	16,490	16,493	49
Canada	12,811	3,219	178	0	2,457	0	139	6,948	6,124	209	2,312	21,587	34,398	103
Congo	3,941	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,875	0	0	1,875	5,816	17
Egypt	2,810	0	0	0	0	0	0	656	299	1	1	1,936	2,810	8
France	0	(s)	0	0	979	0	0	0	250	0	0	250	1,936	6
Ghana	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,882	0	0	1,882	251	1
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,228	0	0	1,228	1,882	6
Mexico	33,118	0	0	4,052	1,719	328	0	1,658	1,228	291	349	9,624	42,742	128
Netherlands	1	1	224	474	8,030	196	0	9,129	1,418	36	251	19,759	19,760	59
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	8,100	426	5,108	1,116	0	2,513	40,363	0	397	58,023	58,023	173
Norway	23,223	0	0	0	0	89	0	366	0	0	0	456	23,678	71
Oman	1,489	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	585	0	0	585	2,074	6
People's Republic of China	3,850	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	3,850	11
Peru	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,858	0	(s)	(s)	4,860	15
Puerto Rico	0	0	1,298	0	3,957	561	70	1,280	0	1,497	2,116	10,779	10,779	32
Romania	0	0	252	5,959	2,809	0	0	126	389	183	3,634	13,352	13,352	40
Spain	0	0	0	0	1,257	825	0	123	782	0	173	3,160	3,160	9
Trinidad and Tobago	5,562	0	13	0	0	0	0	504	1,731	7	0	2,255	7,817	23
Tunisia	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)
United Kingdom	60,576	527	471	79	3,842	154	0	163	655	(s)	294	6,185	66,761	199
Virgin Islands	0	0	4,611	43	16,408	6,457	2,708	17,173	42,800	0	0	90,201	90,201	269
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	188	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	188	1
Zaire	5,739	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,739	17
Other Western Hemisphere	0	127	611	0	231	0	0	32	6,852	0	8	7,860	7,860	23
Other Eastern Hemisphere	7,998	300	384	1,389	10,422	851	200	8,254	7,740	474	1,115	31,129	39,128	117
Subtotal Other	180,510	4,173	16,624	12,422	64,257	11,979	3,188	54,770	139,838	2,697	10,829	320,777	501,287	1,496
Total Imports	308,018	5,998	17,718	15,218	81,977	16,340	3,490	85,727	197,958	2,975	16,721	444,124	752,141	2,245

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District II														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	7,680	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7,680	23
Iraq	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kuwait	728	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	728	2
Saudi Arabia	2,659	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,659	8
United Arab Emirates	3,490	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,490	10
Subtotal Arab OPEC	14,558	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14,558	43
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	3,551	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,551	11
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Iran	1,556	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,556	5
Nigeria	8,605	0	203	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	203	8,808	26
Venezuela	417	0	0	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	55	473	1
Subtotal Other OPEC	14,129	0	203	0	0	0	0	55	0	0	0	259	14,388	43
Other														
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	0	0	218	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	218	218	1
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	83,000	44,808	3,181	75	1,400	0	0	2,715	1,761	4,103	930	58,972	141,971	424
Congo	2,845	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,845	8
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	38,190	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38,190	114
Netherlands	1,044	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,044	3
Norway	1,076	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,076	3
Peru	222	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	6,196	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,196	18
United Kingdom	4,644	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	4,647	14
Other Western	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,535	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	3	1,538	5
Subtotal Other	138,752	44,809	3,399	75	1,400	0	0	2,715	1,761	4,103	934	59,195	197,947	591
Total Imports	167,439	44,809	3,602	75	1,400	0	0	2,770	1,761	4,103	934	59,454	226,893	677
PAD District III														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	37,056	305	345	399	0	0	0	50	1,753	2,993	9,983	15,828	52,884	158
Iraq	3,151	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,151	9
Kuwait	5,098	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,019	0	0	4,019	9,117	27
Qatar	1,497	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,497	4
Saudi Arabia	79,513	403	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,013	0	0	1,416	80,929	242
United Arab Emirates	22,092	0	780	0	0	221	0	0	1,857	0	541	3,399	25,491	76
Subtotal Arab OPEC	148,407	708	1,125	399	0	221	0	50	8,642	2,993	10,524	24,662	173,069	517
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	12,180	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,180	36
Gabon	12,971	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12,971	39

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District III														
Other OPEC														
Indonesia	25,496	1,356	800	0	0	0	0	0	3,000	758	303	6,217	31,713	95
Iran	1,764	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,764	5
Nigeria	38,639	0	1,379	0	0	0	0	3	490	0	248	2,120	40,759	122
Venezuela	58,049	0	8,084	829	2,290	0	0	0	2,753	68	437	14,462	72,510	216
Subtotal Other OPEC	149,098	1,356	10,263	829	2,290	0	0	3	6,244	826	989	22,799	171,897	513
Other														
Angola	10,578	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10,578	32
Australia	1,513	0	243	0	0	0	0	0	519	0	164	927	2,440	7
Bahamas	0	0	8,950	506	0	0	0	349	0	516	2,940	13,261	13,261	40
Bolivia	260	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	260	1
Brazil	0	0	0	470	1,735	0	0	0	264	303	23	2,795	2,795	8
Canada	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	106	422	424	1
Congo	4,385	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	4,385	13
Egypt	674	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	674	2
France	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	15	16	16	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	125	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	125	125	(s)
Mexico	149,210	1,769	13,387	872	439	29	0	201	1,653	9	407	18,766	167,976	501
Netherlands	1	0	0	160	0	0	0	0	0	300	568	1,028	1,029	3
Netherlands Antilles	0	28	3,022	0	1,289	0	0	358	174	35	107	5,014	5,014	15
Norway	14,504	(s)	0	0	0	361	0	0	0	0	0	361	14,866	44
Oman	2,333	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	654	0	0	654	2,987	9
People's Republic of China	1,033	0	0	803	0	0	0	0	262	0	30	834	1,867	6
Peru	0	0	755	0	0	223	0	0	0	0	450	1,689	1,689	5
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,598	0	2,598	2,598	8
Romania	0	0	0	0	582	0	0	0	0	239	821	821	821	2
Spain	0	0	218	0	0	190	0	0	0	14	27	450	450	1
Trinidad and Tobago	17,338	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	16	17,355	52
Tunisia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Kingdom	61,200	33	286	291	127	171	0	(s)	0	156	682	1,727	62,927	188
Virgin Islands	0	0	6,633	0	0	0	455	0	1,823	356	708	9,975	9,975	30
Zaire	4,493	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,493	13
Other Western Hemisphere	871	0	1,088	39	0	0	0	12	0	446	240	1,831	2,701	8
Other Eastern Hemisphere	29,168	0	6,558	18	0	693	0	56	2,823	1,547	223	11,918	41,086	123
Subtotal Other	297,565	1,830	41,245	3,160	4,173	1,668	461	976	8,172	6,835	6,709	75,228	372,793	1,113
Total Imports	595,071	3,893	52,633	4,388	6,462	1,888	451	1,029	23,058	10,654	18,222	122,689	717,760	2,143
PAD District IV														
Other														
Canada	11,141	4,695	0	0	654	0	0	1,317	143	5	1,160	7,973	19,114	57
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Other	11,141	4,695	0	0	654	0	0	1,317	143	5	1,160	7,973	19,114	57
Total Imports	11,141	4,695	0	0	654	0	0	1,317	143	5	1,160	7,973	19,114	57

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 19. Year-to-Date Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, January - November 1984
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Unfin-ished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kero-sene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Prod-ucts 2	Total Prod-ucts	Total Petro-leum	Total (Daily Average)
PAD District V														
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	934	0	253	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	253	1,187	4
Saudi Arabia	0	0	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	252	252	1
United Arab Emirates	0	0	289	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	289	269	1
Subtotal Arab OPEC	934	0	774	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	774	1,707	5
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	360	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	360	1
Indonesia	51,686	0	1,808	0	1,354	200	0	368	1,557	467	588	6,342	58,030	173
Venezuela	624	0	0	0	246	403	0	0	0	0	67	716	1,340	4
Subtotal Other OPEC	52,672	0	1,808	0	1,600	603	0	368	1,557	467	656	7,058	59,730	178
Other														
Australia	5,348	504	0	0	857	173	0	319	320	0	44	2,217	7,565	23
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	6,355	4,110	161	0	1,429	222	(s)	391	120	228	80	6,741	13,096	39
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	158	7	0	20	99	0	0	284	284	1
Mexico	0	51	0	0	0	0	0	11	66	0	343	470	470	1
Netherlands	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5	5	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	7	0	0	114	0	0	192	0	163	476	476	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
People's Republic of China	0	0	668	0	1,290	0	0	0	0	347	3	9,524	9,524	28
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	155	394	394	1
Romania	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	222	222	1
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	111	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	111	111	(s)
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	46	0	46	46	(s)
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	0	0	0	318	318	1
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,404	1	1,032	215	1,235	477	0	346	1,896	81	882	6,165	7,569	23
Subtotal Other	13,108	4,665	1,868	7,764	4,970	993	(s)	1,644	2,692	705	1,671	26,972	40,079	120
Total Imports	66,713	4,665	4,449	7,764	6,569	1,595	(s)	2,012	4,249	1,172	2,327	34,803	101,516	303

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

2 Includes aviation gasoline, aviation gasoline blending components, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, pentanes plus, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	441	0	0	5,620	6,061
Natural Gas Liquids	47	512	963	(s)	129	1,651
Pentanes Plus	0	77	0	0	0	77
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	47	435	963	(s)	129	1,574
Ethane	(s)	154	0	0	0	154
Propane	25	128	906	(s)	51	1,111
Normal Butane	22	77	57	(s)	77	233
Isobutane	0	77	0	0	0	77
Finished Motor Gasoline	22	0	270	0	38	329
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	0	0	0	1
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	221	0	108	329
Kerosene	5	0	(s)	0	(s)	5
Distillate Fuel Oil	2	(s)	160	0	552	715
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	3,967	0	4,609	8,576
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	27	10	44	1	46	127
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	(s)	27	685	0	(s)	712
Special Naphthas	3	10	34	0	1	48
Lubricants	87	16	185	1	64	353
Waxes	3	2	14	0	3	22
Petroleum Coke	757	307	2,579	0	3,003	6,646
Asphalt	22	1	(s)	(s)	2	26
Miscellaneous Products	13	2	8	0	2	25
Total Product Exports	990	885	9,130	2	8,558	19,565
Total Exports	990	1,326	9,130	2	14,178	25,626

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) ¹	0	5,454	(s)	0	55,042	60,496
Natural Gas Liquids	430	5,446	8,097	7	1,819	15,799
Pentanes Plus	0	803	0	0	0	803
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	430	4,644	8,097	7	1,819	14,997
Ethane	1	1,605	(s)	0	(s)	1,606
Propane	206	1,372	6,944	7	730	9,258
Normal Butane	222	864	1,153	(s)	1,090	3,330
Isobutane	0	803	0	0	0	803
Finished Motor Gasoline	192	4	637	0	0	1,624
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	1	0	433	0	791	1,224
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	176	139	653	0	0	1,968
Kerosene	33	(s)	4	0	674	1,641
Distillate Fuel Oil	865	56	3,885	(s)	1	5,809
Residual Fuel Oil	1,065	0	23,476	0	10,106	35,647
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	560	110	1,093	10	35,902	60,443
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	4	377	4,191	0	246	5,818
Special Naphthas	61	103	307	3	651	1,125
Lubricants	1,159	277	2,962	14	255	5,753
Waxes	49	9	293	(s)	498	1,349
Petroleum Coke	2,820	2,753	31,989	8	40	39,580
Asphalt	71	64	28	5	26,778	64,327
Miscellaneous Products	164	20	118	1	14	317
Total Product Exports	7,649	9,359	78,147	48	77,821	173,024
Total Exports	7,649	14,813	78,147	48	132,863	233,520

¹ Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	(s)	110	113	4
Australia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	10	6	1	259	(s)	20	297	10
Bahamas	0	(s)	1	0	0	588	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	592	20
Bahrain	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	(s)	424	0	(s)	438	15
Brazil	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	41	0	2	44	1
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Canada	441	438	290	251	110	83	11	45	3	565	23	128	2,388	80
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
China (Taiwan)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	8	(s)	2	(s)	4	12	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	7	(s)
Costa Rica	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	(s)	6	(s)
Denmark	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	299	0	0	299	10
Dominican Republic	0	12	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	15	1
Ecuador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	2	3	(s)
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	4	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
France	0	(s)	0	0	0	275	0	1	1	0	0	0	(s)	14
French Pacific Isl	0	0	35	52	85	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	413	6
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	171	(s)
Greece	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Guatemala	0	39	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	40	1
Guinea	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Honduras	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	0	634	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	2	637	21
India	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	47	(s)	0	(s)	22	70	2
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)	0	0	6	8	(s)
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	13	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	13	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	75	0	0	1	(s)	1,177	(s)	240	1,419	47
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	75	2
Jamaica	0	24	0	0	0	0	(s)	21	(s)	0	0	0	45	2
Japan	0	3	0	0	11	2,304	6	17	2	1,280	(s)	11	3,633	121
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	1	0	37	613	0	7	(s)	56	(s)	4	717	24
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Malaysia	0	969	0	26	(s)	0	1	53	9	26	0	8	1,695	57
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	601	3	10	(s)	1,393	0	142	1,808	60
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	30	1,078	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	1,109	37
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	112	0	(s)	113	4
New Zealand	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	93	3
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	1	(s)	92	0	0	136	5
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	136	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	242	8
Panama	0	10	0	0	231	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	62	2
Peru	0	38	0	0	0	0	(s)	23	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	529	18
Puerto Rico	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	13	1	0	(s)	4	83	3
Rep. of South Africa	508	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	81	0	(s)	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	0	0	0	(s)	3	(s)
Singapore	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	203	0	(s)	(s)	409	0	56	666	22
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	10	0	(s)	10	(s)
Sweden	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	0	1	3	(s)
Switzerland	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Thailand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	0	1	4	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	2	6	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	58	0	(s)	63	2
United Kingdom	0	0	0	1	1	1,306	(s)	17	(s)	0	0	2	1,329	44
U.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	(s)	109	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Venezuela	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	2	6	(s)
Virgin Islands	4,571	0	0	0	0	375	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,946	165
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	147	0	1	151	5
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	39	0	0	39	1
Other	541	17	0	0	0	259	0	(s)	(s)	66	(s)	32	926	31
Total	6,061	1,574	329	330	715	8,576	48	353	22	6,646	26	946	25,626	854

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical

Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphtas	Lubri-cants	Waxes	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	1	0	431	(s)	0	4	115	3	1	(s)	271	826	2
Australia	0	7	269	0	1	800	42	66	3	1,677	2	126	2,992	9
Bahamas	0	77	10	(s)	862	1,761	0	17	(s)	0	0	3	2,731	8
Bahrain	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	0	326	1	1	330	1
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	10	(s)	0	(s)	0	6	96	1	6,935	1	5	7,054	21
Brazil	0	9	0	0	0	0	8	10	(s)	461	0	15	503	2
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	151	0	(s)	151	(s)
Canada	5,454	4,669	454	764	3,595	2,299	125	667	29	5,308	133	1,550	25,049	75
Chile	0	1	83	43	256	61	3	99	(s)	1	1	7	557	2
China (Taiwan)	0	2	0	0	920	4,140	1	110	2	247	1	12	5,433	16
Colombia	0	5	0	0	0	0	7	63	61	1	0	14	151	(s)
Costa Rica	0	49	(s)	0	0	0	17	47	1	22	10	9	153	(s)
Denmark	0	3	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	1	812	0	1	819	2
Dominican Republic	0	317	0	0	0	0	(s)	11	1	64	(s)	6	400	1
Ecuador	0	389	25	0	332	(s)	4	27	2	0	2	10	772	2
Egypt	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	43	(s)	0	0	2	31	(s)
El Salvador	0	1	0	0	0	0	5	43	(s)	0	(s)	4	54	(s)
Finland	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	(s)	0	0	2	6	(s)
France	0	39	1	100	89	1,384	0	12	15	3,920	0	1,262	6,633	20
French Pacific Isl	0	(s)	35	0	141	350	0	2	0	0	(s)	13	588	2
Ghana	0	6	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	230	0	(s)	241	1
Greece	0	580	0	0	0	0	4	34	3	0	(s)	5	626	2
Guatemala	0	(s)	0	0	0	452	(s)	7	0	0	0	(s)	480	1
Guinea	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	0	5	59	(s)	(s)	(s)	3	70	(s)
Honduras	0	1	0	0	(s)	2,544	2	15	2	0	1	8	2,573	8
Hong Kong	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	125	1	38	(s)	56	220	1
India	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	30	(s)	357	1	16	406	1
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
Iran	0	20	0	0	(s)	0	2	1	1	(s)	0	9	33	(s)
Israel	0	159	0	0	(s)	3,610	6	7	5	7,822	1	1,346	12,956	39
Italy	0	0	0	0	(s)	280	0	27	0	0	1	(s)	556	2
Ivory Coast	0	243	25	0	249	520	(s)	131	(s)	14,045	(s)	9	928	3
Jamaica	(s)	32	(s)	0	2,967	12,324	319	241	0	(s)	1	459	30,413	91
Japan	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	0	(s)	0	1	8	(s)
Jordan	0	6	1	0	705	3,712	5	48	4	857	(s)	401	5,738	17
Korea, Republic of	0	3	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	21	(s)	(s)	0	1	26	(s)
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	(s)	1	9	(s)
Lebanon	0	1	0	0	0	365	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	368	1
Liberia	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	8	(s)	0	(s)	113	122	(s)
Malaysia	0	6,954	45	403	(s)	1,811	24	653	85	336	1	120	10,432	31
Mexico	0	146	0	0	0	1,175	58	69	4	9,821	1	762	12,036	36
Netherlands	0	4	87	128	1,261	5,981	(s)	40	0	0	0	(s)	7,501	22
Netherlands Antilles	0	(s)	443	0	301	0	3	11	(s)	500	(s)	9	1,268	4
New Zealand	0	12	0	0	0	0	3	26	0	0	0	3	45	(s)
Nicaragua	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	113	(s)	0	(s)	3	117	(s)
Nigeria	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	3	(s)	1,004	(s)	1	1,008	3
Norway	0	1	0	0	136	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	137	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr	0	147	113	0	0	1,236	7	58	(s)	28	(s)	4	3,142	9
Panama	0	107	0	0	576	0	(s)	143	(s)	1	(s)	3	829	2
Peru	0	4	0	0	0	0	2	12	1	0	(s)	115	134	(s)
Philippines	0	112	2	(s)	(s)	202	13	175	17	(s)	1	194	8,169	24
Puerto Rico	7,452	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	108	81	362	1	433	989	3
Rep. of South Africa	0	3	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Year-to-Date Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, January - November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil 1	LPG	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubricants	Waxes	Petroleum Coke	Asphalt	Other2	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Saudi Arabia	0	78	0	0	0	(s)	1	148	(s)	0	0	27	254	1
Singapore	0	12	0	0	100	2,708	26	72	1	23	(s)	12	2,953	9
Spain	0	4	0	0	523	2,771	(s)	380	1	5,027	(s)	311	9,018	27
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	68	0	1	80	(s)
Sweden	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	15	1	333	(s)	6	358	1
Switzerland	0	3	0	0	0	0	(s)	6	1	0	(s)	5	15	(s)
Thailand	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	45	1	(s)	(s)	124	203	1
Trinidad and Tobago	0	43	0	206	(s)	(s)	5	22	(s)	0	(s)	7	284	1
Turkey	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	16	(s)	302	0	174	493	1
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	83	0	315	(s)	23	423	1
United Kingdom	0	48	(s)	1	10	3,251	2	64	4	126	15	28	3,548	11
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	268	0	346	0	(s)	614	2
Uruguay	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	7	(s)	0	(s)	2	9	(s)
Venezuela	(s)	526	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	13	19	4	668	1	22	1,254	4
Virgin Islands	37,574	14	0	0	0	4,997	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	42,586	127
West Germany	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	77	26	1,063	(s)	99	1,266	4
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	478	0	(s)	479	1
Other	10,016	135	(s)	0	335	1,709	(s)	89	4	252	5	197	12,740	143
Total	60,496	14,997	1,624	2,075	14,913	60,443	729	4,910	392	64,327	183	8,430	233,520	697

1 Exports of crude oil are prohibited by law. However, some crude oil is exchanged with Canada on a barrel for barrel basis, and crude oil is shipped to U.S. Territories (especially Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) to be refined there. The Statistical Tracking Systems count these exchanges and shipments as imports and exports.

2 Includes pentanes plus, kerosene, naphtha less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.

(s) = Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mtn.	Dist. IV West Coast	
Crude Oil (incl. lease condensate)																	
Refinery	—	—	12,710	—	—	—	—	13,180	—	—	—	—	—	48,126	2,134	22,213	98,363
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	1,439	—	—	—	—	62,175	—	—	—	—	—	94,150	10,481	31,375	199,620
Leases	—	—	53	—	—	—	—	1,543	—	—	—	—	—	16,900	1,275	1,156	20,927
Strategic Petroleum Reserve ¹	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	443,046	0	0	443,046
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	24,172	24,172
Total	—	—	14,202	—	—	—	—	76,898	—	—	—	—	—	602,222	13,890	78,916	786,128
Total Stocks, All Oils (excl. Crude Oil)																	
Refinery	38,678	2,816	41,494	816	41,519	6,474	15,070	63,879	9,378	72,438	46,181	5,024	985	134,006	11,727	61,827	312,933
Bulk Terminal	—	—	133,747	—	—	—	—	81,090	—	—	—	—	—	91,281	3,185	24,423	333,726
Pipeline	—	—	29,114	—	—	—	—	35,282	—	—	—	—	—	43,584	2,579	4,504	115,063
Natural Gas Processing Plant	207	38	245	0	469	56	1,245	1,770	1,489	3,327	434	60	240	5,550	183	118	7,866
Total	—	—	204,600	—	—	—	—	182,021	—	—	—	—	—	274,421	17,674	90,872	769,588
Pentanes Plus																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	75	96	136	307	31	185	56	16	9	297	16	8	641
Bulk Terminal	—	—	18	—	—	—	—	1,680	—	—	—	—	—	2,556	0	7	4,261
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	366	—	—	—	—	—	1,211	77	5	1,659
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	8	10	0	42	20	222	284	385	357	141	26	33	942	76	22	1,334
Total	—	—	41	—	—	—	—	2,637	—	—	—	—	—	5,006	169	42	7,895
Liquefied Petroleum Gases																	
Refinery	728	26	754	222	2,068	215	689	3,194	220	825	1,753	41	17	2,856	305	645	7,754
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,462	—	—	—	—	18,427	—	—	—	—	—	59,532	111	1,380	80,912
Pipeline	—	—	1,611	—	—	—	—	5,559	—	—	—	—	—	5,744	432	0	13,346
Natural Gas Processing Plant	205	30	235	0	424	36	1,023	1,483	913	2,968	293	33	207	4,414	105	96	6,333
Total	—	—	4,062	—	—	—	—	28,663	—	—	—	—	—	72,546	953	2,121	108,345
Ethane																	
Refinery	9	0	9	0	6	9	0	15	0	7	0	0	0	7	0	0	31
Bulk Terminal	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	2,682	—	—	—	—	—	15,174	0	0	17,856
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	1,482	—	—	—	—	—	2,011	129	0	3,622
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	25	0	198	223	84	925	0	0	35	1,044	3	0	1,270
Total	—	—	9	—	—	—	—	4,402	—	—	—	—	—	18,236	132	0	22,779

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States	
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD Dist. IV Rocky Mt.		PAD Dist. V West Coast
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	45	0	45	0	116	0	2	118	2	13	156	0	0	171	0	0	334
Total	—	—	45	—	—	—	—	118	—	—	—	—	—	171	0	0	334
Propane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	613	3	616	1	1,157	20	253	1,431	90	60	1,178	5	1	1,334	157	224	3,762
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,115	—	—	—	—	12,567	—	—	—	—	—	32,151	110	485	46,428
Pipeline	—	—	1,486	—	—	—	—	2,913	—	—	—	—	—	2,491	180	0	7,070
Natural Gas Processing Plant	168	30	198	0	287	17	614	918	455	1,110	157	15	118	1,855	67	79	3,117
Total	—	—	3,415	—	—	—	—	17,829	—	—	—	—	—	37,831	514	788	60,377
Normal Butane For Petro. Feed Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	5	0	0	0	5	5	2	32
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	20	—	—	—	—	—	5	5	2	32
Normal Butane For Other Uses																	
Refinery	59	23	82	170	583	111	304	1,168	99	480	174	22	9	784	101	387	2,522
Bulk Terminal	—	—	328	—	—	—	—	1,868	—	—	—	—	—	7,069	1	719	9,985
Pipeline	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	892	—	—	—	—	—	901	80	0	1,998
Natural Gas Processing Plant	35	0	35	0	89	14	170	273	299	568	86	11	46	1,010	30	11	1,359
Total	—	—	570	—	—	—	—	4,201	—	—	—	—	—	9,764	212	1,117	15,864
Isobutane																	
Refinery	2	0	2	51	206	55	130	442	29	260	245	14	7	555	42	32	1,073
Bulk Terminal	—	—	19	—	—	—	—	1,310	—	—	—	—	—	5,138	0	176	6,643
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	272	—	—	—	—	—	341	43	0	656
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	0	2	0	23	5	41	69	75	365	50	7	8	505	5	6	587
Total	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	2,093	—	—	—	—	—	6,539	90	214	8,959
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	86	0	86	0	124	0	1	125	1	88	9	0	0	98	0	5	314
Total	—	—	86	—	—	—	—	125	—	—	—	—	—	98	0	5	314
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery	3,915	136	4,051	28	2,921	125	1,102	4,176	664	6,942	4,881	181	42	12,710	462	4,924	26,323
Naphthas and Lighter	1,986	10	1,996	0	2,423	86	403	2,912	704	6,162	2,173	42	6	9,087	463	3,390	17,848
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	5,330	352	5,682	83	5,885	152	1,623	7,743	686	8,961	7,587	220	165	17,619	1,214	10,722	42,980
Heavy Gas Oils	1,151	249	1,400	1	2,694	5	1,079	3,779	426	3,792	3,426	65	0	7,709	638	4,950	18,476
Residuum	12,382	747	13,129	112	13,923	368	4,207	18,610	2,480	25,857	18,067	508	213	47,125	2,777	23,986	105,627
Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mts.	Dist. IV		PAD Dist. V	
																		West	Coast
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																			
Refinery	4,801	68	4,869	40	4,794	729	1,722	7,285	1,454	8,969	6,866	136	151	17,576	1,768	8,750	40,248		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	161	—	—	—	—	—	956	0	186	1,315		
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	25	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	25		
Total	—	—	4,881	—	—	—	—	7,471	—	—	—	—	—	18,532	1,768	8,936	41,588		
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																			
Refinery	0	0	0	0	53	0	52	105	0	30	119	0	0	149	0	20	274		
Total	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	149	0	20	274		
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																			
Refinery	4,761	335	5,096	96	6,468	1,441	2,989	10,994	2,187	9,438	4,791	710	172	17,298	2,144	7,879	43,411		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	38,589	—	—	—	—	31,336	—	—	—	—	—	14,378	1,793	11,643	97,740		
Pipeline	—	—	14,900	—	—	—	—	17,743	—	—	—	—	—	21,133	1,245	2,243	57,264		
Total	—	—	58,585	—	—	—	—	60,073	—	—	—	—	—	52,810	5,182	21,765	198,415		
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																			
Refinery	1,678	187	1,865	62	2,866	818	1,746	5,492	1,089	3,889	1,605	346	77	7,006	1,368	3,232	18,963		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	17,044	—	—	—	—	15,808	—	—	—	—	—	6,101	1,080	5,779	45,812		
Pipeline	—	—	5,431	—	—	—	—	8,502	—	—	—	—	—	8,044	605	1,056	23,638		
Total	—	—	24,340	—	—	—	—	29,802	—	—	—	—	—	21,151	3,053	10,067	88,413		
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																			
Refinery	3,083	148	3,231	34	3,602	623	1,243	5,502	1,098	5,549	3,186	364	95	10,292	776	4,647	24,448		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	21,545	—	—	—	—	15,528	—	—	—	—	—	8,278	713	5,864	51,928		
Pipeline	—	—	9,469	—	—	—	—	9,241	—	—	—	—	—	13,089	640	1,187	33,626		
Total	—	—	34,245	—	—	—	—	30,271	—	—	—	—	—	31,659	2,129	11,698	110,002		
Finished Aviation Gasoline																			
Refinery	28	0	28	0	105	0	15	120	86	372	203	0	0	661	59	221	1,089		
Bulk Terminal	—	—	446	—	—	—	—	440	—	—	—	—	—	90	17	421	1,414		
Pipeline	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	—	—	5	0	22	41		
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	0	0	68	0	0	68		
Total	—	—	474	—	—	—	—	574	—	—	—	—	—	824	76	664	2,612		

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III				PAD District IV			United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	PAD District IV		
															Rocky Mtn.	Dist. V West Coast	
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	275	21	296	0	566	100	106	772	365	827	322	170	95	1,779	211	756	3,814
Bulk Terminal	—	—	501	—	—	—	—	510	—	—	—	—	—	77	8	414	1,510
Pipeline	—	—	100	—	—	—	—	189	—	—	—	—	—	521	81	304	1,195
Total	—	—	897	—	—	—	—	1,471	—	—	—	—	—	2,377	300	1,474	6,519
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,222	0	1,222	48	1,398	85	464	1,995	341	3,130	2,788	8	55	6,322	354	3,360	13,253
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,603	—	—	—	—	4,967	—	—	—	—	—	1,804	213	2,144	14,731
Pipeline	—	—	2,975	—	—	—	—	2,416	—	—	—	—	—	4,281	137	622	10,431
Total	—	—	9,800	—	—	—	—	9,378	—	—	—	—	—	12,407	704	6,126	38,415
Kerosene																	
Refinery	466	58	524	0	523	105	344	972	86	629	446	61	0	1,222	0	162	2,880
Bulk Terminal	—	—	4,357	—	—	—	—	1,422	—	—	—	—	—	524	33	39	6,375
Pipeline	—	—	397	—	—	—	—	405	—	—	—	—	—	732	0	0	1,534
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	5,278	—	—	—	—	2,799	—	—	—	—	—	2,480	33	201	10,791
Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	8,484	461	8,945	70	6,240	1,803	2,756	10,869	901	9,898	4,152	1,377	61	16,389	2,090	5,208	43,501
Bulk Terminal	—	—	56,842	—	—	—	—	18,183	—	—	—	—	—	6,974	857	5,542	88,398
Pipeline	—	—	9,114	—	—	—	—	8,460	—	—	—	—	—	9,683	517	1,105	28,879
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Total	—	—	74,901	—	—	—	—	37,512	—	—	—	—	—	33,048	3,464	11,955	160,780
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	1,859	100	1,959	53	1,805	212	184	2,254	399	4,069	2,333	145	3	6,949	619	6,560	18,341
Bulk Terminal	—	—	22,271	—	—	—	—	1,438	—	—	—	—	—	3,407	0	1,631	28,747
Pipeline	—	—	5	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	123	128
Total	—	—	24,235	—	—	—	—	3,692	—	—	—	—	—	10,356	619	8,314	47,216
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	298	0	298	0	188	0	53	241	67	604	326	20	0	1,017	0	97	1,653
Total	298	0	298	0	188	0	53	241	67	604	326	20	0	1,017	0	97	1,653
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	2	0	2	0	25	0	0	25	179	1,170	200	0	0	1,549	8	154	1,738
Total	2	0	2	0	25	0	0	25	179	1,170	200	0	0	1,549	8	154	1,738

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, November 30, 1984
(Thousand Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Dak.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.		Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V West Coast
Special Naphthas																		
Refinery	26	38	64	0	187	0	115	302	35	998	105	116	0	1,254	10	299	1,929	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	619	—	—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	33	0	30	806	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	0	0	112	0	0	112	
Total	—	—	683	—	—	—	—	426	—	—	—	—	—	1,399	10	329	2,847	
Lubricants																		
Refinery	1,134	801	1,935	0	883	0	524	1,407	39	3,695	1,485	687	0	5,906	62	502	9,812	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,087	—	—	—	—	745	—	—	—	—	—	282	3	611	2,728	
Total	—	—	3,022	—	—	—	—	2,152	—	—	—	—	—	6,188	65	1,113	12,540	
Waxes																		
Refinery	0	64	64	0	32	0	40	72	15	242	139	55	0	451	13	36	636	
Total	—	—	64	—	—	—	—	72	—	—	—	—	—	451	13	36	636	
Petroleum Coke																		
Refinery	835	0	835	0	376	333	73	782	1	317	1,166	201	0	1,685	190	1,509	5,001	
Total	835	0	835	0	376	333	73	782	1	317	1,166	201	0	1,685	190	1,509	5,001	
Asphalt and Road Oil																		
Refinery	1,139	77	1,216	174	1,569	976	596	3,315	436	668	699	680	209	2,692	1,088	1,473	9,784	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	1,808	—	—	—	—	1,614	—	—	—	—	—	474	148	246	4,290	
Total	—	—	3,024	—	—	—	—	4,929	—	—	—	—	—	3,166	1,236	1,719	14,074	
Miscellaneous Products																		
Refinery	139	20	159	1	117	11	4	133	55	427	156	93	0	731	13	197	1,233	
Bulk Terminal	—	—	132	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	—	—	—	193	2	129	499	
Pipeline	—	—	12	—	—	—	—	105	—	—	—	—	—	274	90	80	561	
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	9	0	0	1	0	10	2	0	15	
Total	—	—	303	—	—	—	—	284	—	—	—	—	—	1,208	107	406	2,308	
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	218,802	—	—	—	—	258,919	—	—	—	—	—	876,643	31,564	169,788	1,555,716	

¹ Includes 33,879 thousand barrels of domestic crude oil.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Refinery and Bulk Terminal Stocks of Selected Petroleum Products by State, November 30, 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Leaded Motor Gasoline	Unleaded Motor Gasoline	Kerosene	Distillate Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil
PAD District I Total	18,909	24,776	4,881	65,787	24,230
Connecticut	601	728	67	3,411	390
Delaware, D.C., Maryland	633	1,485	579	5,281	2,226
Florida	2,493	3,206	283	2,246	1,211
Georgia	1,412	1,613	217	1,204	326
Maine	303	618	61	1,461	495
Massachusetts	954	910	93	4,769	703
New Hampshire, Vermont	78	106	w	915	105
New Jersey	3,003	4,279	718	18,519	10,129
New York	2,819	2,998	597	11,120	4,176
North Carolina	1,397	1,542	552	1,794	617
Pennsylvania	2,557	3,950	1,033	8,145	1,730
Rhode Island	243	599	w	2,100	174
South Carolina	780	1,027	173	1,331	613
Virginia	1,426	1,517	382	3,271	1,295
West Virginia	210	198	31	220	39
PAD District II Total	21,300	21,030	2,394	29,052	3,892
Illinois	3,613	4,145	225	5,113	889
Indiana	2,882	2,948	627	3,779	614
Iowa	923	656	w	1,209	w
Kansas	1,525	1,390	26	1,994	72
Kentucky	1,172	1,447	192	1,644	273
Michigan	1,990	1,878	203	2,797	357
Minnesota	1,088	859	w	2,239	201
Missouri	766	633	w	994	w
Nebraska	377	223	0	333	0
North & South Dakota	397	277	0	883	w
Ohio	2,773	3,259	560	3,336	511
Oklahoma	1,292	1,128	322	1,862	190
Tennessee	1,206	1,090	81	1,063	205
Wisconsin	1,296	1,097	w	1,806	95
PAD District III Total	13,107	18,570	1,746	23,363	10,356
Alabama	919	1,011	90	905	517
Arkansas	173	258	w	227	16
Louisiana	1,538	3,058	452	3,986	3,321
Mississippi	1,020	1,381	19	2,167	463
New Mexico	275	213	w	163	3
Texas	9,182	12,649	1,182	15,914	6,036
PAD District IV Total	2,448	1,489	33	2,947	619
Colorado	624	505	0	501	145
Idaho	261	102	0	232	0
Montana	606	306	w	909	121
Utah	419	194	0	631	251
Wyoming	538	382	w	674	102
PAD District V Total	9,011	10,511	201	10,750	8,191
Alaska	422	254	w	1,265	w
Arizona	385	334	w	258	0
California	4,992	6,939	121	5,332	5,609
Hawaii	246	232	0	331	w
Nevada	145	261	w	187	w
Oregon	877	705	w	1,242	213
Washington	1,944	1,786	w	2,135	1,162
United States Total	64,775	76,376	9,255	131,899	47,088

w = Withheld to avoid disclosure of individual company data.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to			From IV to			From V to						
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV	
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	0	37	0	112	0	0	0	0	212	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,741	0	14,558	0
Petroleum Products	8,182	170	0	2,843	10,481	2,322	0	81,525	36,699	0	2,291	1,763	765	1,200	0	0	43	0	0
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	0	850	0	0	0	1,607	0	0	118	110	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	943	7,042	113	0	2,025	10,182	0	0	731	655	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	682	0	102	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,414	0	0	1,315	1,818	1,303	0	46,220	15,307	0	1,347	451	0	1,002	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	3,087	0	0	423	912	648	0	15,845	7,796	0	549	287	0	654	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,327	0	0	892	906	655	0	30,375	7,511	0	798	164	0	348	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	0	0	0	13	0	218	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	121	79	0	0	80	0	0	488	27	0	252	112	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	284	0	0	158	64	456	0	9,525	3,609	0	121	4	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	30	0	0	2	0	0	0	528	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,264	0	0	155	531	437	0	20,256	4,259	0	389	347	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	46	53	0	0	697	206	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.																			
Feedstock	0	12	0	19	23	0	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	121	0	25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	70	0	45	20	0	0	549	338	0	55	0	0	0	0	0	43	0	0
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	160	0	0	0	92	213	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	55	9	0	0	0	0	0	287	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	8,182	207	0	2,955	10,481	2,322	0	81,737	36,699	0	2,291	1,763	765	1,200	0	3,741	0	14,601	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline between PAD Districts, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to				From II to				From III to				From IV to				From V to			
	II	III	I	IV	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	I	II	III	V	I	II	III	IV
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	850	0	0	1,607	0	0	118	110	0	0	0	110	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	943	7,042	113	1,786	10,182	0	0	731	655	0	0	0	655	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,883	0	1,085	1,818	1,303	35,261	14,399	0	710	451	0	1,002	0	0	0	1,002	0	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,217	0	338	912	648	12,365	7,429	0	340	287	0	654	0	0	654	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,666	0	747	906	655	22,896	6,970	0	370	164	0	348	0	0	348	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	14	0	0	0	13	49	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	80	0	372	27	0	252	112	0	60	0	0	60	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	138	0	151	64	456	7,155	3,225	0	121	4	0	44	0	0	44	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	17	0	0	0	0	335	74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,534	0	111	507	437	16,693	3,572	0	389	347	0	94	0	0	94	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,586	0	2,290	10,361	2,322	61,651	33,099	0	1,472	1,763	765	1,200	0	0	765	1,200	0	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low All	II	V	I	III
Crude Oil	0	37	0	112	0	0	0	212	0	212	0	0	3,741	0 14,558
Petroleum Products	2,596	170	0	553	120	0	19,874	1,099	3,757	15,018	3,600	819	0	43
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	0	0	0	0	0	239	0	0	239	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	175	0	52	123	682	102	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	149	0	0	149	25	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,531	0	0	230	0	0	10,959	423	967	9,569	908	637	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	870	0	0	85	0	0	3,480	141	128	3,211	367	209	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	661	0	0	145	0	0	7,479	282	839	6,358	541	428	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	44	63	62	14	0	0	0
Naphtha-type Jet Fuel	121	79	0	0	0	0	116	16	0	100	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	146	0	0	7	0	0	2,370	236	362	1,772	384	0	0	0
Kerosene	13	0	0	0	0	0	193	0	28	165	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	730	0	0	44	24	0	3,563	338	956	2,269	687	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	46	53	0	697	0	513	184	206	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	0	12	0	19	23	0	9	0	0	9	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	303	42	156	105	121	25	0	0
Lubricants	0	70	0	45	20	0	549	0	369	180	338	55	0	43
Waxes	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	160	0	0	92	0	0	92	213	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	55	9	0	0	0	0	287	0	287	0	13	0	0	0
Total	2,596	207	0	665	120	0	20,086	1,099	3,969	15,018	3,600	819	3,741	0 14,601

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 29. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II			PAD District III			PAD District IV			PAD District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil (Tanker and Barge only)	4,065	37	4,028	0	112	-112	14,595	212	14,383	0	0	0	0	18,299	-18,299
Petroleum Products	84,368	8,352	76,016	46,644	15,646	30,998	11,459	120,515	-109,056	2,322	3,728	-1,406	3,491	43	3,448
Pentanes Plus	0	0	0	1,725	850	875	960	1,607	-647	0	228	-228	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,968	0	2,968	10,913	8,098	2,815	7,697	12,207	-4,510	113	1,386	-1,273	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	175	0	175	682	0	682	0	959	-959	0	0	0	102	0	102
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	149	0	149	25	0	25	0	174	-174	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	47,535	5,414	42,121	21,172	4,436	16,736	1,818	62,874	-61,056	1,303	1,453	-150	2,349	0	2,349
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	16,268	3,087	13,181	11,170	1,983	9,187	912	24,190	-23,278	648	941	-293	1,203	0	1,203
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	31,267	2,327	28,940	10,002	2,453	7,549	906	38,684	-37,778	655	512	143	1,146	0	1,146
Finished Aviation Gasoline	218	14	204	41	13	28	0	245	-245	13	0	13	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	488	200	288	260	80	180	159	767	-608	0	172	-172	312	0	312
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	9,683	284	9,399	3,897	678	3,219	64	13,255	-13,191	456	48	408	165	0	165
Kerosene	530	30	500	104	2	102	0	802	-802	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	20,411	2,264	18,147	6,870	1,123	5,747	531	24,904	-24,373	437	441	-4	483	0	483
Residual Fuel Oil	743	0	743	206	99	107	53	903	-850	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro.															
Feedstock Use	28	12	16	9	42	-33	35	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	303	0	303	121	0	121	0	449	-449	0	0	0	25	0	25
Lubricants	594	70	524	338	65	273	133	942	-809	0	0	0	55	43	12
Waxes	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	252	0	252	213	160	53	0	305	-305	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	287	64	223	68	0	68	9	300	-291	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total All Products	88,433	8,389	80,044	46,644	15,758	30,886	26,054	120,727	-94,673	2,322	3,728	-1,406	3,491	18,342	-14,851

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Production of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III				PAD District IV		United States		
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast		No. La., Ark.	New Mexico		Total	
											Rocky Mt.	Dist. V Coast					
Residual Fuel Oil	3,901	197	4,098	74	1,602	228	358	2,262	823	6,305	3,367	288	80	10,863	299	10,557	28,079
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	777	12	789	0	84	0	0	84	16	166	339	110	4	635	90	1,316	2,914
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	2,155	0	2,155	30	241	0	160	431	551	824	1,314	122	0	2,811	86	2,311	7,794
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	969	185	1,154	44	1,277	228	198	1,747	256	5,315	1,714	56	76	7,417	123	6,930	17,371

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Stocks of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II						PAD District III					PAD District IV		United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La., Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Dist. IV Rocky Mts.	Dist. V West Coast	
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	356	16	372	0	67	4	0	71	53	96	159	15	3	326	117	484	1,370
Bulk Terminal	—	—	5,977	—	—	—	—	193	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0	6,170
Total	—	—	6,349	—	—	—	—	264	—	—	—	—	—	326	117	484	7,540
Residual Fuel Oil -- 0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	756	2	758	52	400	0	123	575	142	582	905	82	0	1,711	138	2,064	5,246
Bulk Terminal	—	—	8,444	—	—	—	—	441	—	—	—	—	—	1,926	0	265	11,076
Total	—	—	9,202	—	—	—	—	1,016	—	—	—	—	—	3,637	138	2,329	16,322
Residual Fuel Oil -- Greater than 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	747	82	829	1	1,338	208	61	1,608	204	3,391	1,269	48	0	4,912	364	4,012	11,725
Bulk Terminal	—	—	7,850	—	—	—	—	804	—	—	—	—	—	1,481	0	1,366	11,501
Total	—	—	8,679	—	—	—	—	2,412	—	—	—	—	—	6,393	364	5,378	23,226

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

— Not Applicable

Table 32. Movements of Residual Fuel Oil by Tanker and Barge between PAD Districts, by Sulfur Content, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Commodity	From I to		From II to					From III to					From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	46	53	0	697	0	513	184	206	0	0	0
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0.31 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	53	0	528	0	474	54	0	0	0	0
Greater Than 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	46	0	0	169	0	39	130	206	0	0	0

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil				Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%		
Arab OPEC					
Algeria	1,374	0	0		1,374
Iraq	0	0	0		0
Kuwait	0	0	0		0
Libya	0	0	0		0
Qatar	0	0	0		0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0		0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0		0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,374	0	0		1,374
Other OPEC					
Ecuador	0	0	180		180
Gabon	0	0	0		0
Indonesia	0	0	0		0
Iran	0	0	0		0
Nigeria	0	0	0		0
Venezuela	1,284	248	1,896		3,428
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,284	248	2,076		3,608
Other					
Angola	343	345	0		688
Australia	63	0	9		72
Bahamas	534	0	0		534
Bolivia	0	0	0		0
Brazil	914	25	0		939
Brunei	0	0	0		0
Canada	136	176	445		757
Congo	0	0	0		0
Egypt	0	0	0		0
France	0	0	0		0
Ghana	0	0	0		0
Liberia	0	0	0		0
Malaysia	0	0	0		0
Mexico	322	0	629		951
Netherlands	0	0	0		0
Netherlands Antilles	854	0	2,838		3,691
Norway	0	0	0		0
Oman	0	0	0		0
People's Republic of China	0	0	0		0
Peru	250	0	0		250
Puerto Rico	0	0	0		0
Romania	0	0	0		0
Spain	0	0	0		0
Syria	0	0	0		0
Trinidad	0	0	0		0
Tunisia	0	0	0		0
United Kingdom	0	0	0		0
Virgin Islands	0	0	0		0
Yugoslavia	1,852	1,465	808		4,125
Zaire	0	0	0		0

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 33. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, November 1984
(continued)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
Other	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	497	22	122	640
Other Eastern Hemisphere	5,764	2,033	4,851	12,648
Subtotal Other	8,422	2,281	6,927	17,630
Total Imports				17,630

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

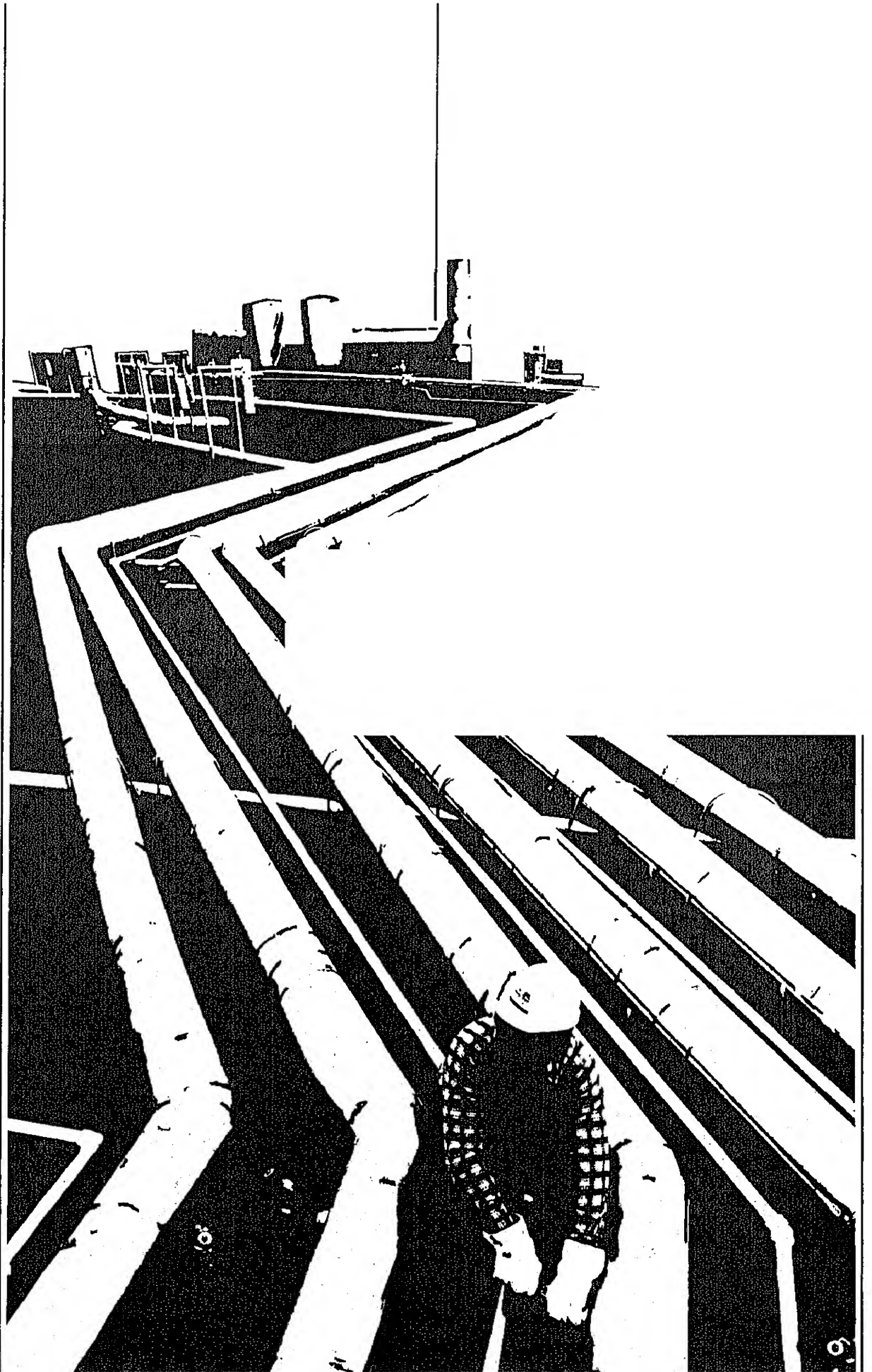
Table 34. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, November 1984
(Thousand Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil			Total
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 1.00%	Greater Than 1.00%	
PAD District I	7,620	1,977	6,085	15,682
Connecticut	93	0	0	93
Florida	0	158	496	654
Maine	0	0	286	286
Maryland	178	303	218	699
Massachusetts	737	25	1,268	2,030
New Jersey	708	193	1,627	2,528
New York	5,205	1,061	857	7,122
North Carolina	0	0	381	381
Pennsylvania	77	238	238	553
South Carolina	0	0	80	80
Vermont	13	0	1	14
Virginia	609	0	633	1,242
PAD District II	2	0	65	67
Michigan	1	0	17	17
Minnesota	0	0	9	9
North Dakota	1	0	0	1
Ohio	0	0	40	40
PAD District III	735	248	623	1,605
Louisiana	1	0	0	1
Texas	733	248	623	1,604
PAD District IV	3	0	17	21
Montana	3	0	17	21
PAD District V	63	56	137	256
California	63	0	6	69
Hawaii	(s)	22	131	153
Washington	0	34	0	34
All PAD Districts	8,422	2,281	6,927	17,630

(s) = Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.



Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group; $\text{CH}-(\text{CH})_n-\text{OH}$. Alcohol includes methanol and ethanol.

Alkylation. A refinery process for chemically combining isoparaffin with olefin hydrocarbons. The product, alkylate, has high octane value and is blended with motor and aviation gasoline to improve the antiknock value of the fuel.

API Gravity. An arbitrary scale expressing the gravity or density of liquid petroleum products. The measuring scale is calibrated in terms of degrees API; it may be calculated in terms of the following formula:

$$\text{Deg API} = \frac{141.5}{\text{sp gr } 60\text{F}/60\text{F}} - 131.5$$

Aromatics. Hydrocarbons characterized by unsaturated ring structures of carbon atoms. Commercial petroleum aromatics are benzene, toluene, and xylene.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor for asphalt is 5.5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D910 and Military Specification MIL-G5572. Excludes blending components which will be used in blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Barrels Per Stream Day. See *Operable Capacity*.

Bi-Metallic. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of two metals (e.g. platinum, rhenium).

Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain or branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes isobutane and normal butane and is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial butane.

Isobutane. A normally gaseous branch-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Normal Butane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, $(\text{C}_4\text{H}_{10})$. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C_4H_8) , recovered from refinery processes.

Catalytic Cracking. The refining process of breaking down the larger, heavier, and more complex hydrocarbon molecules into simpler and lighter molecules. Catalytic cracking is accomplished by the use of a catalytic agent and is an effective process for increasing the yield of gasoline from crude oil.

Catalytic Hydrocracking. A refining process for converting middle boiling or residual material to high-octane gasoline, reformer charge stock, jet fuel and/or high grade fuel oil. Hydrocracking is an efficient, relatively low temperature process using hydrogen and a catalyst.

Catalytic Hydrotreating. A process for treating petroleum fractions (e.g. distillate fuel oil and residual oil) and unfinished oils (e.g. naphthas, reformer feeds and heavy gas oils) in the presence of catalysts and substantial quantities of hydrogen to upgrade their quality.

Catalytic Reforming. The use of controlled heat and pressure with catalysts to effect the rearrangement of certain hydrocarbon molecules without altering their composition appreciably; the conversion of low-octane gasoline fractions into higher octane stocks suitable for blending into finished gasoline; also the conversion of naphthas to obtain a more volatile product of higher octane number.

Conventional. A term used to describe a type of catalyst. A catalytic process utilizing a catalyst comprised of a metal and a non-metal (e.g. platinum, alumina).

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. In-

cludes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D388.

Crude Distillation. The refining process of separating crude oil components by heating and subsequent condensing of the fractions by cooling.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Included are lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sands, gilsonite and oil shale. Drip gases are also included, but topped crude oil (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign according to the following:

Domestic. Crude oil produced in the United States or from its "outer continental shelf" as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331.

Foreign. Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Delayed Coking. A process to produce low Conradson carbon gas oil for catalytic cracking feedstock and for gasoline.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on-and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 fuel oils; No. 1, No. 2, and No. 4 diesel fuels.

No. 1 Fuel Oil. A light distillate fuel oil intended for use in vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400 degrees F. at the 10-percent point and 550 degrees F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 2 Fuel Oil. A distillate fuel oil for use in atomizing-type burners for domestic heating or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D396 specifies for this grade distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540 degrees and 640 degrees F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100 degrees F.

No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils. Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D975:

No. 1-D. A volatile distillate fuel oil with a boiling range between 300-575 degrees F. and used in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under variations in speed and load. Includes type C-B diesel fuel used for city buses and similar operations. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 2-D. A gas oil type distillate of lower volatility with distillation temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540-640 degrees F. for use in high-speed diesel engines generally operated under uniform speed and load conditions. Includes Type R-R diesel fuel used for railroad locomotive engines, and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks. Properties are defined in ASTM Specification D975.

No. 4 Fuel Oil. A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100 degrees F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₂H₆). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -127.48 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₂H₄), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Fluid Coking. A thermal process utilizing the fluidized-solids technique for continuous conversion of heavy, low-grade oils into lighter products.

Gasohol. See **Motor Gasoline (Finished)**.

Gas Oil. A liquid petroleum distillate having a viscosity intermediate between that of kerosene and lubricating oil. Derives its name from having originally been used in the manufacture of illuminating gas. Now supplies distillate-type fuel oils and diesel fuel, also cracked to produce gasoline.

Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation or motor gasoline.

Idle Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is not in operation and not under active repairs, but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; and capacity not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days.

Imported Crude Oil Burned As Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. Imported

crude oil burned as fuel includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and shale oil.

Isobutane. See *Butane*.

Isomerization. A refining process which alters the fundamental arrangement of atoms in the molecule. Used to convert normal butane into isobutane, an alkylation process feedstock, and normal pentane and hexane into isopentane and isohexane, high-octane gasoline components.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300-550 degrees F., that has a flash point higher than 100 degrees F. by ASTM Method D56, that has a gravity range from 40-46 degrees API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150-175 degrees F. Included are the two classifications recognized by ASTM D3699: No. 1-K and No. 2-K, and all grades of kerosene called range or stove oil which have properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43 degrees API and a maximum end-point of 625 degrees F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters and is suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7 degrees API, and a 10 percent distillation temperature of 400 degrees F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grades JP-5 and JP-8). A relatively low-freezing point distillate of the kerosene type; it is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and nonassociated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Ethane, Ethylene, propane, propylene, normal butane, butylene, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids.

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane/ethylene, propane/propylene, normal butane/butylene, and isobutane. Excludes still gas used for chemical or rubber manufacture which is reported as a petrochemical feedstock and also excludes liquefied petroleum gases intended for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstock or other uses.

Lubricating Oils. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories include:

Bright Stock. A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Neutral. A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100 degrees F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.

Other. A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Middle Distillates. A general classification that includes distillate fuel oil and kerosene.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere, e.g., petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, specialty oils and medicinal oils.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122-158 degrees F. at the 10-percent point to 365-374 degrees F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Leaded Gasoline. Contains more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes leaded gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Finished Unleaded Gasoline. Contains not more than 0.05 gram of lead per gallon and not more than 0.005 gram of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating. Includes unleaded gasohol. Blend stock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

Gasohol. A blend of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded) and alcohol (generally ethanol but sometimes methanol) in which 10 percent or more of the product is alcohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8 degrees API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290 degrees to 470 degrees F, meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. Excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, normal butane, pentanes plus, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specification of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane, pentanes plus, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e. products meeting the standards for finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gasoline and Isopentane. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Processors Association. Includes isopentane which is a saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, (C₅H₁₂), obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Normal Butane. See *Butane*.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Capacity. The amount of capacity that, at the beginning of the period, is in operation; not in operation, and not under active repairs but capable of being placed in operation within 30 days; or not in operation but under active repairs that can be completed within 90 days. Operable capacity is the sum of the operating and idle capacity and is measured in barrels per calendar day or barrels per stream day.

Barrels Per Calendar Day. The maximum number of barrels of input that can be processed in an atmos-

pheric distillation facility during a twenty-four hour period after making allowances for the following limitations:

The capability of downstream facilities to absorb the output of crude oil processing facilities of a given refinery. No reduction is made when a planned distribution of intermediate streams through other than downstream facilities is part of a refinery's normal operation.

The types and grades of inputs to be processed.

The types and grades of products expected to be manufactured.

The environmental constraints associated with refinery operations.

The reduction of capacity for scheduled downtime such as routine inspection, mechanical problems, maintenance, repairs and turnaround.

The reduction of capacity for unscheduled downtime such as mechanical problems, repairs, and slowdowns.

Barrels Per Stream Day. The amount a unit can process running at full capacity under optimal crude and product slate conditions.

Operating Capacity. The component of operable capacity that is in operation at the beginning of the period.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Pentanes Plus. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas. Includes isopentane, natural gasoline and plant condensate.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of chemicals, synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-Less than 400 degrees F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400 degrees F. end point."

Naphtha-Less Than 400 Degrees F. End-Point. A naphtha with an end point of less than 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Other Oils-Over 400 Degrees F. End-Point. Oils with an end point over 400 degrees F. that is intended for use as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 barrels of 42 U.S. gallons per short ton.

Marketable Coke. Those grades of coke produced in delayed or fluid cokers which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold as is or further purified by calcining.

Catalyst Coke. In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst thus, deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as a fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, liquefied petroleum gases, pentanes plus, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400 F. end-point, other oils over 400 F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tank farms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. Primary Stocks excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous straight-chain hydrocarbon, (C₃H₈). It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of -43.67 degrees F. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. It includes all products covered by Gas Processors Association Specifications for commercial propane and HD-5 propane and ASTM Specification D1835.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, (C₃H₆), recovered from refinery processes or petrochemical processes.

Residual Fuel Oil. The topped crude of refinery operations which includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C, Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2 (NATO Symbol F-77), and Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oil used as a dust palliative and surface treatment on roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, or solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90 degrees to 220 degrees F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specification D1836 and D484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam, purchased for use by a refinery, that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, normal butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and/or refinery fuel use.

Petrochemical Feedstock Use. Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

Fuel Use. All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Petroleum stocks maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Thermal Cracking. A refining process in which heat and pressure are used to break down, rearrange, or combine hydrocarbon molecules. Thermal cracking is used to increase the yield of gasoline obtainable from crude oil.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Streams. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas liquid components excluding those in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Vacuum Distillation. Distillation under reduced pressure (less the atmospheric) which lowers the boiling temperature of the liquid being distilled. This technique with its relatively low temperatures prevents cracking or decomposition of the charge stock.

Visbreaking. A thermal cracking process in which heavy vacuum-still bottoms produced on the primary distillation unit are cracked to increase production of distillate products.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series pre-

dominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades included are microcrystalline, crystalline-fully refined, and crystalline-other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-U.S. gallon barrel.

Microcrystalline Wax. Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:

Penetration at 77 degrees F. (D1321)-60 maximum. Viscosity at 210 degrees F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS). (D88)-60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150 SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum. Oil content (D721)-5 percent minimum.

Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax. A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.5 percent maximum. Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

Crystalline-Other Wax. A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:

Viscosity at 210 degrees F. (D88)-59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum. Oil Content (D721)-0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and adjacent islands.

Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

The following are the Bureau of Mines petroleum refining districts which make up the PAD districts:

PAD District I

East Coast: District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.

Appalachian #1: The State of West Virginia and those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.

PAD District II

Appalachian #2: The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.

Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky: The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.

Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota: The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.

Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri: The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.

PAD District III

Texas Inland: The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.

Texas Gulf Coast: The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper, Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.

Louisiana Gulf Coast: The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.

North Louisiana—Arkansas: The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.

New Mexico: The State of New Mexico.

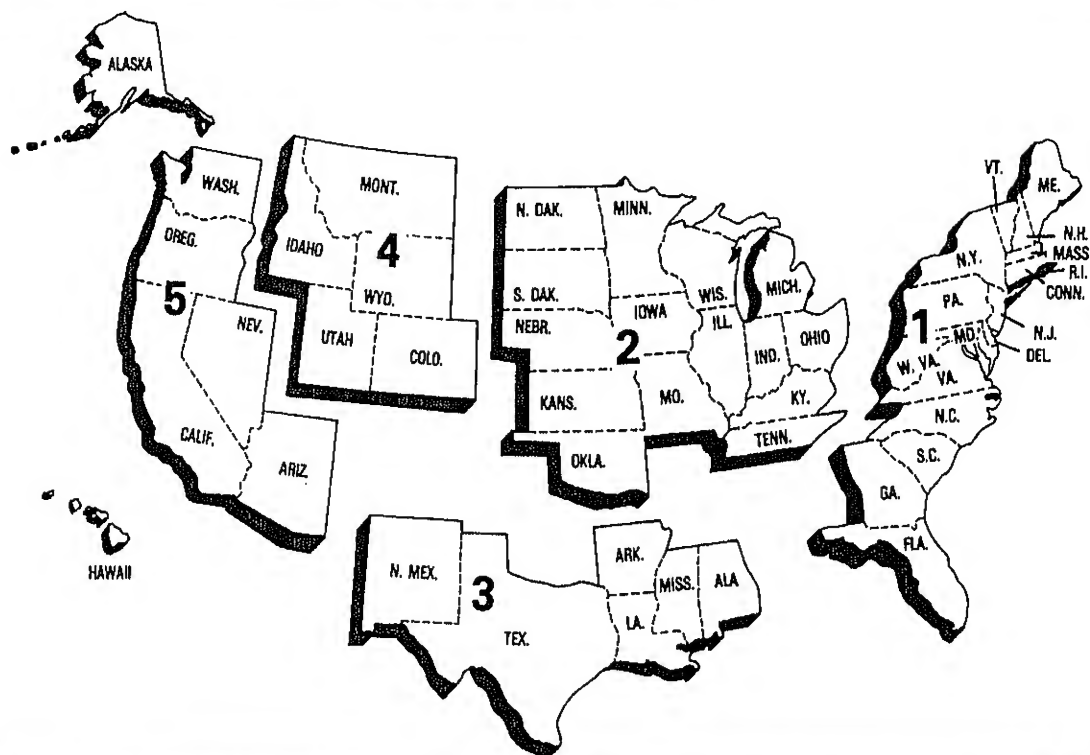
PAD District IV

Rocky Mountain: The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.

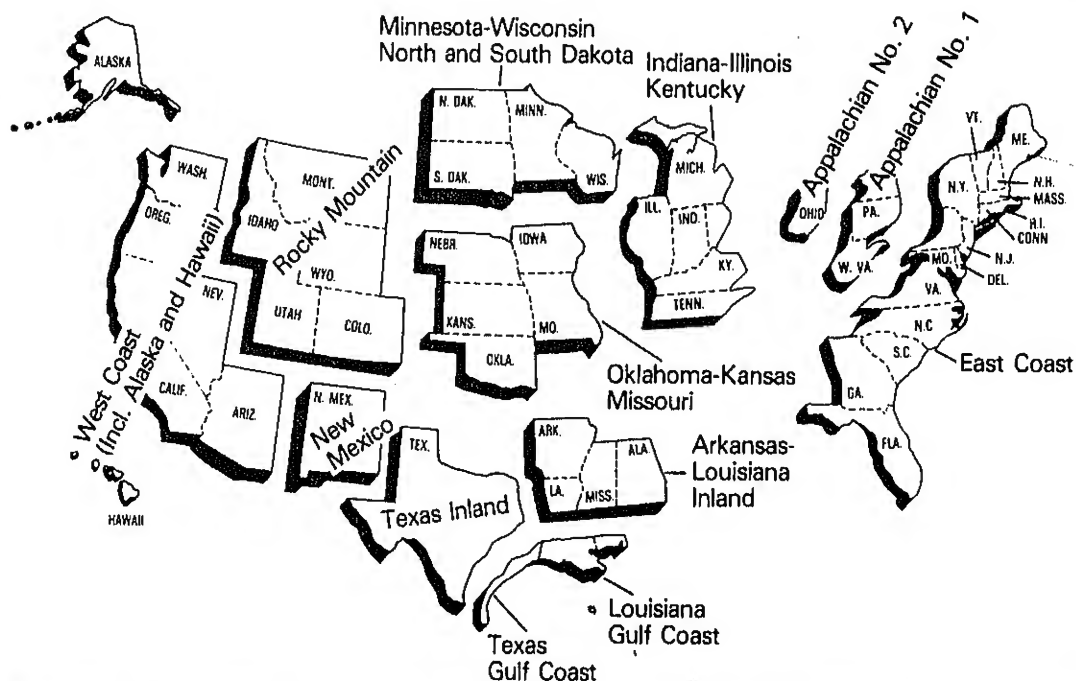
PAD District V

West Coast: The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

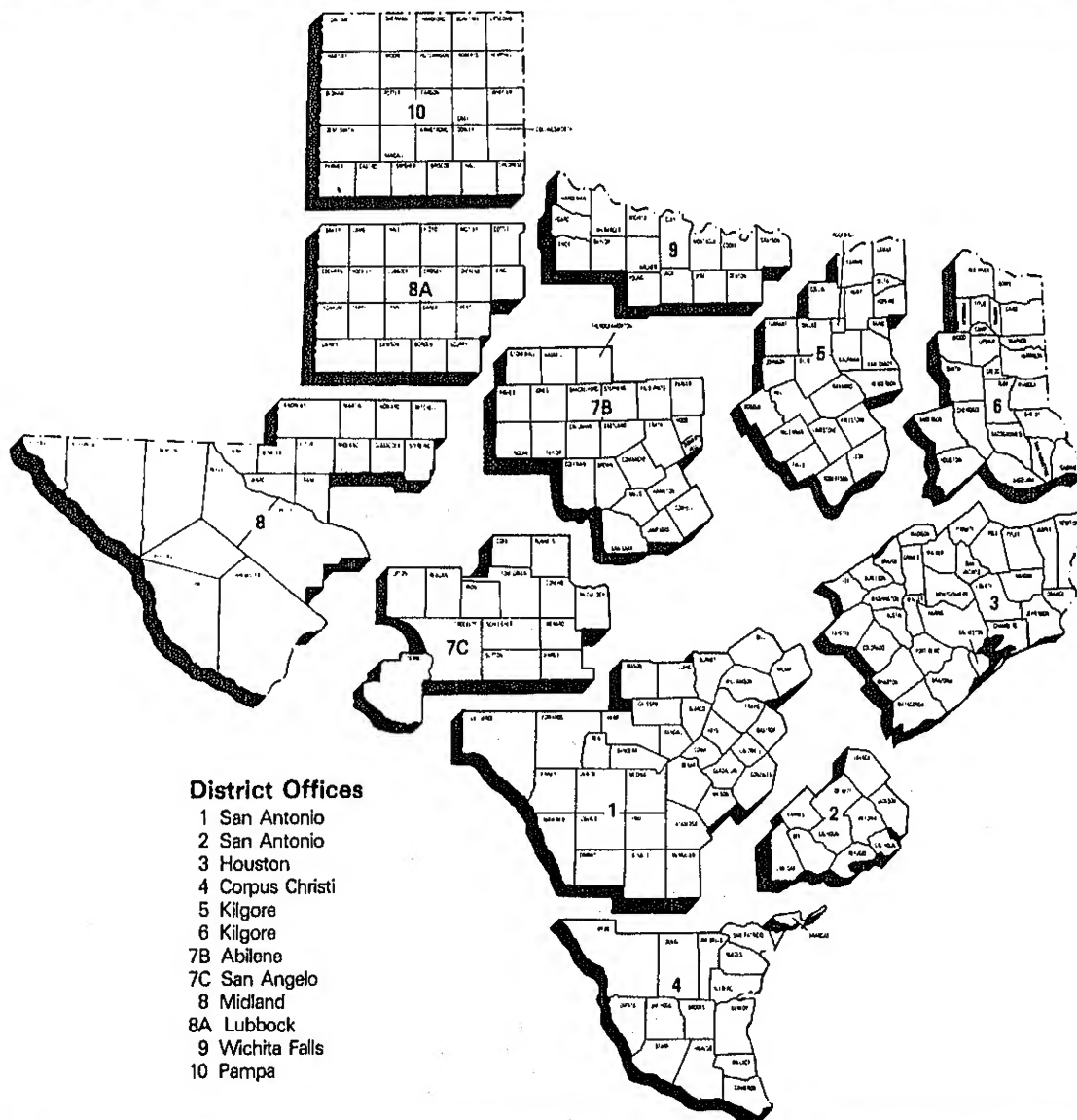
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



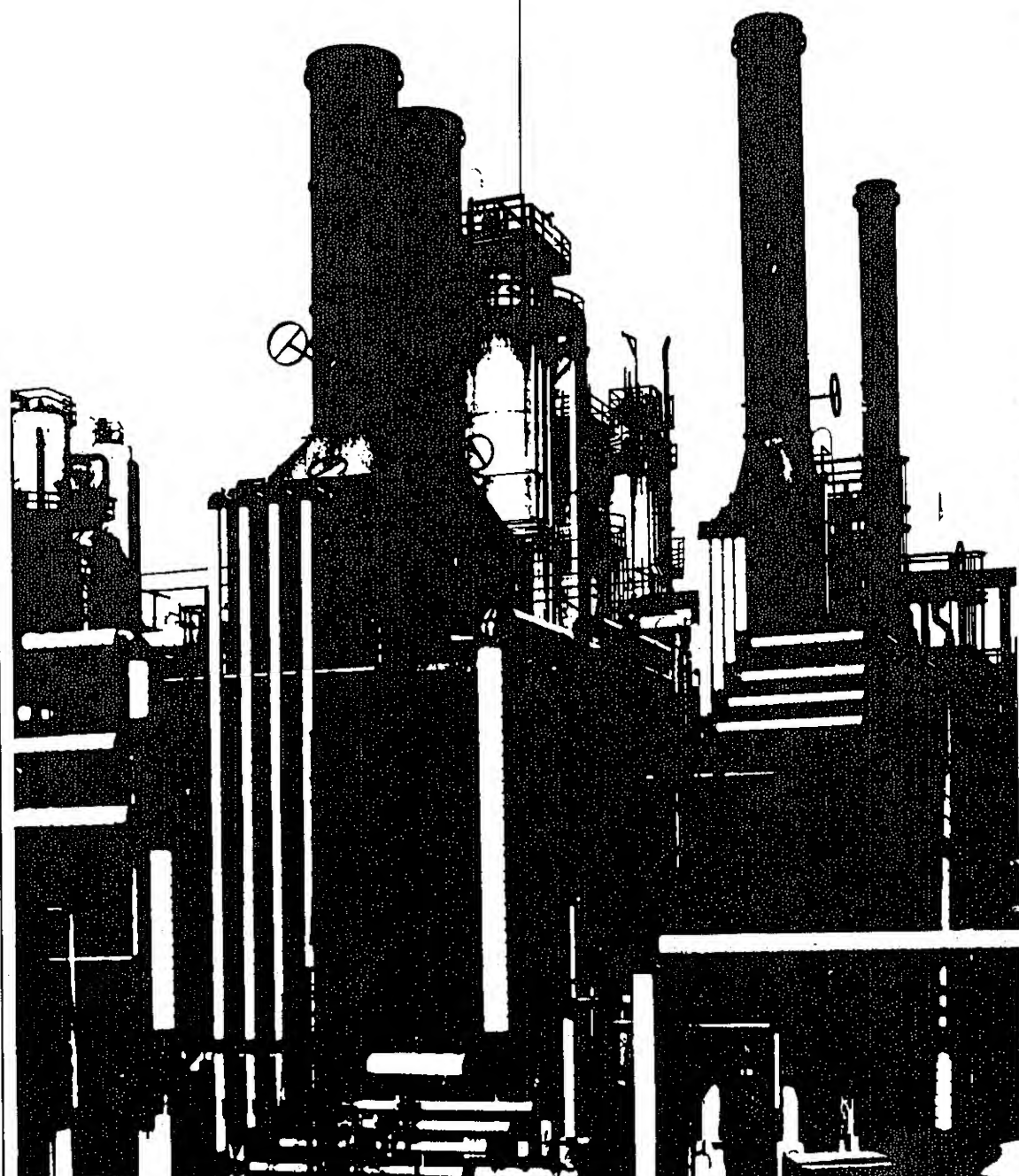
Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1: Data Collection Methodology

Background

Beginning in January 1983, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) unified its petroleum supply data collection activities into the Petroleum Supply Reporting System (PSRS). The PSRS represents a family of data collection survey forms, data processing systems and publication systems that have been consolidated to achieve comparability and consistency throughout. The primary focus of the consolidation has been to revise the weekly and monthly survey reporting forms to assure consistency in form layout, preparation instructions, and definitions. As a result, a new set of survey forms were implemented in January 1983. The following are the new form numbers and their corresponding predecessor forms:

New Form Number	Name	Old Form Number
EIA-800	Weekly Refinery Report	EIA-161
EIA-801	Weekly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-162
EIA-802	Weekly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-163
EIA-803	Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report	EIA-164
EIA-804	Weekly Imports Report	EIA-165
EIA-805	Weekly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	—
EIA-810	Monthly Refinery Report	EIA-87
EIA-811	Monthly Bulk Terminal Report	EIA-88
EIA-812	Monthly Product Pipeline Report	EIA-89
EIA-813	Monthly Crude Oil Report	EIA-90
ERA-60	Monthly Imports Report	ERA-60
EIA-815	Monthly Shipments from Puerto Rico to the United States Report	FEA-P133-M-0
EIA-816	Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report	EIA-64
EIA-817	Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report	EIA-170

Forms EIA-800 through 805 comprise the Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS). This system is designed to collect basic refinery operations and product stock data for major products on a weekly basis. Data from the WPSRS are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report (WPSR)* and are also used to calculate the preliminary statistics in the "Summary Statistics" section of the *Petroleum Supply Monthly*

(PSM). A description of the WPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.1.

Forms EIA-810-813, 815-817 and ERA-60 comprise the Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS). These surveys collect detailed refinery operations data, refinery, bulk terminal and pipeline stocks data, crude oil and petroleum product imports data and movements of petroleum products and crude oil between PAD Districts data. These surveys are the primary source of data for the "Summary Statistics" and "Detailed Statistics" sections of the PSM. A description of MPSRS survey forms follows in Note 1.2.

Data are also obtained in magnetic tape form from the Bureau of the Census on a monthly basis. These tapes contain aggregated import and export statistics that are used in the preparation of the PSM. A description of the Census data follows in Note 1.3.

Note 1.1: Weekly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (WPSRS)

Background

The EIA first began publishing weekly petroleum supply statistics in April 1979 in response to the Iranian oil crisis. Initially, the published data were taken from the American Petroleum Institute (API) *Weekly Statistical Bulletin*. However, in January 1980 the EIA began to publish weekly statistics from its own surveys, with the exception of imports statistics which the EIA did not begin collecting until June 1980.

The weekly surveys collect data comparable to those collected on a monthly basis. Selected petroleum companies report weekly data to the EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On Forms EIA-800 through EIA-803, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-804, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. On Form EIA-805, a company shipping unfinished oils and finished petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico reports each shipment. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data are used to estimate the totals that are published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Sample Frame

The sample of companies that report weekly is selected from the universe of companies that report on the comparable monthly surveys. Sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and District of Columbia.

The sample for each survey is taken from the following universe:

EIA-800: Based on the EIA-810 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and

its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through mechanical blending. The selected sample size is 215.

EIA-801: Based on the EIA-811 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the United States and its territories that have either a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. The selected sample size is 93.

EIA-802: Based on the EIA-812 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that transport only natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-802 frame. Only those pipeline companies that transport products covered in the weekly survey are included. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-803: Based on the EIA-813 universe, which consists of all companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-804: Based on the EIA-814 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico. The selected sample size is 65.

EIA-805: Based on the EIA-815 universe, which includes all shippers of unfinished oils and petroleum products into the United States from Puerto Rico. Four companies report.

Sampling Method

The cut-off method is the sampling procedure used for all weekly surveys except the EIA-802, which uses the monthly universe in its entirety. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous 12-month period. Companies are chosen for the sampling, beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers 90 percent of the total for the previous time period for each product published in the *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. The report period closes each Friday at 7 a.m. All canvassed firms and terminal operations companies must file by 5 p.m. on the following Monday.

Estimation and Imputation

After company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, weekly totals for given products are estimated by using the following formula.

The total reported by all companies for the most recent month (M_t) is divided by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the most recent month (M_s). The result is multiplied by the amount reported by the sample of companies for the current week (W_s). The answer, W_t , is an estimate of the amount that would have been reported by all companies for the current week if all companies reported each week.

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} (W_s)$$

This procedure is used to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Therefore, an exponentially smoothed ratio has been developed. The estimate of weekly imports is the sum of the smoothed ratio multiplied by the weekly values and estimates for shipments from Puerto Rico. Imports of other oils includes an adjustment from Census data for unlicensed products because of coverage differences between the monthly imports data and Census data.

Explicit imputation is done for companies which do not respond in a given week. The imputed values are exponentially smoothed means of recent reports from the specific company.

Response Rates

The response rate for the published estimates is usually between 95 and 98 percent.

Note 1.2: Monthly Petroleum Supply Reporting System (MPSRS)

Background

The MPSRS was implemented in January 1983 as the result of an extensive effort to integrate the collection and processing of petroleum supply data that have been collected on other survey forms for many years. The collection of monthly petroleum supply statistics began as early as 1918 when the Bureau of Mines (BOM) began collecting data on refinery operations and crude oil stocks and movements. The collection systems

were further expanded to include natural gas plant liquids production and storage in 1925, imports of crude oil and petroleum products and storage and movements of petroleum products in 1959, and tanker and barge movements of crude oil and petroleum products in 1964. Since their inception, each survey has undergone numerous changes, but the MPSRS is the first effort to make them all consistent and comparable.

Respondent Frame

EIA-810: All petroleum refineries and plants that produce finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam. Approximately 313 respondents report on the EIA-810.

EIA-811: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have a total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline, regardless of ownership of the material. Approximately 328 respondents report on the EIA-811.

EIA-812: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Approximately 94 respondents report on the EIA-812.

EIA-813: All companies which carry or store crude oil of 1,000 barrels or more in the 50 States, and the District of Columbia. Included are gathering and trunk pipeline companies (including interstate, intrastate, and intracompany pipelines), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water.

EIA-815: All licensed importers and importers of record shipping petroleum products from Puerto Rico into the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

Import data from the ERA-60 and EIA-815 are integrated into the import statistics reported in the PSM.

EIA-816: All operators of facilities designed to extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas stream (natural gas processing plants) or to separate a hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e., propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators). Approximately 990 respondents report on the EIA-816.

EIA-817: All known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are about 50 respondents.

ERA-60: All licensed importers and importers of record importing crude oil and petroleum products into the

United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 1,100 firms as of July 31, 1982. However, only a selected 250 importers must report each month regardless of import activity. All others must report only for a month in which they actually had imports. The respondent universe for this survey is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

EIA utilizes a number of sources and methods to maintain the survey respondent lists. On a regular basis, survey managers review industry publications such as the *Oil and Gas Journal* and *LP Gas Almanac* for information on facilities or companies going into operation or closing down. These are augmented by articles in newspapers, letters from respondents indicating changes in status and information received from survey systems operated by other offices.

Periodically an extensive survey study is conducted to completely refresh the frames. This involves consolidating information from every known source including State agencies, federal agencies (e.g., EPA, Corps of Engineers, Census Bureau, etc.), and private industry directories. The effort also includes the evaluation of the impact of potential frame changes on the historical time series of data published from these respondents. The results of this frame study are usually implemented in January to provide a full year under the same frame.

Collection Methods

The data for all of the MPSRS surveys are collected monthly. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the end of the report month, with the exception of the EIA-815 and ERA-60 which are due 15 work days following the end of the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents prior to the publication deadline, for their data. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for nonresponding companies that submitted reports the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by submission of actual data. Data for nonrespondents on the EIA-815 and 817, and ERA-60 are not imputed.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rates of the EIA-810 through EIA-813 respondents is over 90 per-

cent. The response rate for the EIA-816 is over 85 percent and for the EIA-817 it is 98 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Names of companies that fail to file for 2 consecutive months are forwarded for further noncompliance action.

In July 1983, the ERA-60 survey had a response rate of 99.9 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 1,100 firms at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard follow-up of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. In addition, response is cross-checked with response on the Petroleum Licensing Decrementation System (PLDS), a listing of each month's importers. The response rate is generally 98 to 99 percent by the time the data are first published.

Note 1.3: Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Data

Background

Each month the EIA purchases magnetic tapes of aggregated import and export statistics from the Bureau of the Census. These data provide the only source of export statistics and are used to augment the import data collected by the EIA. Export statistics and import data from the Census tapes on liquefied petroleum gases and bonded ship bunkers are published in the PSM.

Import Statistics (IM-145)

Coverage

The Import statistics reflect both government and non-government imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise in-transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an in-transit movement.
2. Shipments from anywhere to U.S. possessions and shipments from U.S. possessions to the United States. (U.S. possessions include Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, and American Samoa.)
3. U.S. merchandise that was held in foreign countries by the U.S. Armed Forces and is returned to the United States for the use of the Armed Forces.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. Import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the Import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506).

Imported petroleum is reported as *Imports for Consumption*. Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics (EM-522 and EM-594)

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and non-government exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. All shipments from U.S. possessions, regardless of whether the shipments are sent to the United States, to other U.S. possessions, or to foreign countries.
2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.
3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Exporters are required to file Shipper's Export Declarations with Customs officials. The only exceptions are those exporters who have been authorized to submit data directly to the Bureau of Census on magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2: Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, and stock withdrawal or addition:

Field Production is the sum of crude oil production (including lease condensate), natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. For further explanation, see Explanatory Note 3.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Refinery Production of petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA-60, *Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico*, and Form EIA-815, *Shipments of Refined Products (Including Unfinished Oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States*. In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM-145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501, 7505, and 7506. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum

gases (LPG), where the Census data show a much higher level of imports than EIA data. This occurs because the ERA-60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that import only LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM-145. Additional data taken from the IM-145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha- and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA-60 reporting system.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the same month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and a reduction in the amount of petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For a description of survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 5.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition.

Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawals or additions. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports, refinery input, losses and product supplied. Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A positive result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used.

Note 3: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. The U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of ten State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports

from the State conservation agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The ten States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, Kentucky, Missouri, Arkansas, Utah, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the monthly COPS information becomes available. Table 11 of this publication provides information on crude oil production for the most recent month for which COPS values are available. In order to present more timely crude oil production values, the EIA's Dallas Field Office prepares a series of State level estimates which are based on historical production patterns and are summed to obtain the monthly crude oil production values shown in the summary statistics of this publication.

The individual State level estimates are either exponential curve fitted projections based on recent data or are constant level projections based on the average production rate during a recent time period. In some cases, adjustments are made to these estimates based on additional information on expected changes in production rates supplied by a State agency, a trade association, or an individual field operator.

Note 4: Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are crude oil losses, refinery inputs, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Crude Oil Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries. Crude oil losses at refineries are reported on Form EIA-810, *Refinery Report*.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, natural gas plant liquids, and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*. Published inputs of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM-522 and EM-594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA-810, by refineries located in these places.

Product Supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, minus crude oil losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus re-

finery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply.

Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative because total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) data were misreported or reported late, (3) In the case of calculations on a PAD District basis, the figure for net receipts was inaccurate because the coverage of interdistrict movements was incomplete.

Product supplied for crude oil is the sum of crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil. These data are reported on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Prior to January 1983, crude oil burned on leases and by pipelines as fuel oil were reported as either distillate or residual fuel oil and included in product supplied for these products.

Note 5: Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, and on Form EIA-803, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on Form EIA-816, *Monthly Natural Gas Liquids Report*, Form EIA-810, *Monthly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-811, *Monthly Bulk Terminal Report*, and on Form EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include either secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA-800, *Weekly Refinery Report*, Form EIA-801, *Weekly Bulk Terminal Report*, and Form EIA-802, *Weekly Crude Oil Stocks Report*. For survey descriptions and other details, see Explanatory Notes 1.1 - 1.3.

Note 6: Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from January through December or from July through June for the most recent 3-year period. This summary takes the form of an *average range* that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated semiannually (in April and October), by basing the *average ranges* on a more recent time period. Each 3-year data series is adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors are estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of the Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors are assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive. The series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels. The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. The seasonal factors for distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, and liquefied petroleum gases were derived using monthly data for 1977-1983. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors are based on monthly data for 1978-1983. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3-year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the *average range* is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the *average range* is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 7: Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and on Form EIA-813, *Monthly Crude Oil Report*. Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-817, *Monthly Tanker and Barge Movement Report*, and EIA-812, *Monthly Product Pipeline Report*. Net receipts is the difference between total movements into and total movements out of each PAD District by pipeline, tanker, and barge. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.2.

Note 8: Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Weekly data (Forms EIA-800, 801, 802, 803, and 804) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the *Summary Statistics* section. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap two adjacent months,

it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To estimate crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the two weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of the earlier of the two weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 3.

Note 9: Notes on Tables

Note 9.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unac-

counted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- Crude Losses and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousand barrels in Table 1.
- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.
- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

Note 9.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.
- Ending Stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending stocks appear in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.
- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.
- Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousand barrels in Table 2.

Note 9.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

- Lines (1) through (3): Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for *Alaska*, *Lower 48 States*, and *Total U.S.* are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 3), and taking the difference to equal production in the Lower 48 States.
- Line (5): *SPR Imports* are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.
- Line (12): *Total Other Sources* equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil minus crude losses in Table 2.
- Line (14): Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) *Production* equals field production of natural gas liquids (NGL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.
- Line (15): *NGPL Imports* equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.
- Line (16): *NGPL Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.
- Line (17) equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16).
- Line (18): Unfinished oils and gasoline blending components *Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20): *Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply* equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21): *Refinery Processing Gain* is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (23): *Total Other Liquids* equals the sum of lines (18) through (22).

• Line (24): *Total Production of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil product supplied in Table 2.

• Line (25): *Gross Imports of Refined Products* equals imports of LPG plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26): *Exports of Refined Products* equals exports of LPG plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27): *Net Imports of Refined Products* equals the difference between lines (25) and (26).

• Line (28): *Total New Supply of Products* equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; minus crude oil product supplied plus imports of LPG and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29): *Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)* equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30): *Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use* equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (35) equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (36): *Other Products Supplied* equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock use, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, aviation gasoline blending components and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (37): *Total Product Supplied* is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (38) and (39), stocks of *Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)* and stocks held by the *Strategic Petroleum Reserve*, equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-813.

• Line (43): stocks of *Refined Products*, equals the sum of LPG and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

Note 10: New Stock Basis

In January 1975, 1981, and 1983, numerous respondents were added to bulk terminal and pipeline surveys affecting subsequent stocks reported and stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), the end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

• Crude Oil: 1982 - 645 (Total) and 351 (Other Primary).

• Crude Oil and Petroleum Products: 1974 - 1,121; 1980 - 1,420; and 1982 - 1,462.

• Motor Gasoline: 1974 - 225; 1980 - 263; 1982 - 244 (Total) and 203 (Finished).

• Distillate Fuel Oil: 1974 - 224; 1980 - 205; and 1982 - 186.

• Residual Fuel Oil: 1974 - 75; 1980 - 91; and 1982 - 68.

• Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1974 - 113; 1980 - 128; and 1982 - 103.

• Other Petroleum Products: 1974 - 220; 1980 - 249; and 1982 - 259.

• Stock withdrawal calculations beginning in 1975, 1981, 1983 were made using new basis stock levels.

In January 1984, changes were made in the reporting of natural gas liquids. As a result, unfractionated stream, which was formerly included in "Other Petroleum Prod-

ucts Supply and Disposition" table in the Summary Statistics, is now reported on a component basis (ethane, propane, normal butane, isobutane and pentanes plus). Most of these stocks will now appear in the "Liquefied Petroleum Gases Supply and Disposition" table of the Summary Statistics. This change will affect stocks reported and stock withdrawals in each table. Under the new basis, end-of-year 1983 stocks, in million barrels, would have been:

- Liquefied Petroleum Gases: 1983 - 108
- Other Petroleum Products: 1983 - 248

Note 11: Stocks of Alaskan Crude Oil

Stocks of Alaskan crude oil in transit were included for the first time in January 1981. The major impact of this change is on the reporting of stock withdrawal calculations. Using the expanded coverage (new basis), 1980 end-of-year stocks, in million barrels, would have been 488 (Total) and 380 (Other Primary).

Note 12: Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major

data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.¹

¹Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

**Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis
(Thousand Barrels per Day)**

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA ¹
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084- 7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630- 6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389- 7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831- 7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301- 7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607- 6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187- 7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886- 7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313- 7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823- 6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350- 7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824- 6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105- 7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426- 7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016- 7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956- 7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966- 7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183- 7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806- 6,889	6,925

¹FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was sub-

tracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	- 48	2,599	1,627	1,602	- 25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	- 34	3,085	1,629	1,612	- 17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	- 39	3,208	1,736	1,716	- 20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,834

1980

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils and gasoline blending components is included with other products (line 35) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section.

tion, Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 13: NGL Import/Export Algorithms

Beginning in January 1984, the Energy Information Administration (EIA) implemented changes in the reporting of natural gas liquid (NGL) supply data, moving from a nine-product slate to a five-component slate that corresponds to industry record-keeping practices. Changes could not be made to the import and export systems. Therefore, in order to allocate imports and exports of mixed NGL streams to individual component parts, the EIA developed a statistical algorithm.

Imports

The imports algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger importers of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they imported during the first six months of 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 1 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the importers.

EXHIBIT 1. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL IMPORTS

PRODUCT SLATE	Ethane	Propane	Normal butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Natural Gasoline & Isopentane (EIA-814)					100%
Plant Condensate (EIA-814)					100%
Ethane (IM-145)	100%				
Butane (IM-145)			60%	40%	
Butane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)		40%	35%	20%	5%
Ethane-Propane Mixtures (IM-145)	80%	20%			

Exports

The export algorithm is based on information gathered from the larger exporters of NGL, who were asked to provide component analyses of the products they

exported during 1983. The percentages shown in Exhibit 2 are derived from the weighted averages of the data provided by the exporters. It was necessary to derive percentages by PAD of exportation, due to the wide variation of components in the mixed streams.

EXHIBIT 2. ALGORITHMS FOR ALLOCATING NGL EXPORTS

PRODUCT	P.A.D.	Ethane	Propane	EIA Component Slate Normal Butane	Isobutane	Pentanes Plus
Ethane	All	100%				
Propane	All		100%			
Butane	All			100%		
Mixed Streams	I, IV, V II III	30%	40% 25% 80%	60% 15% 20%	15%	15%

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